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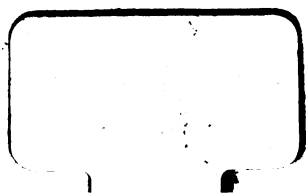
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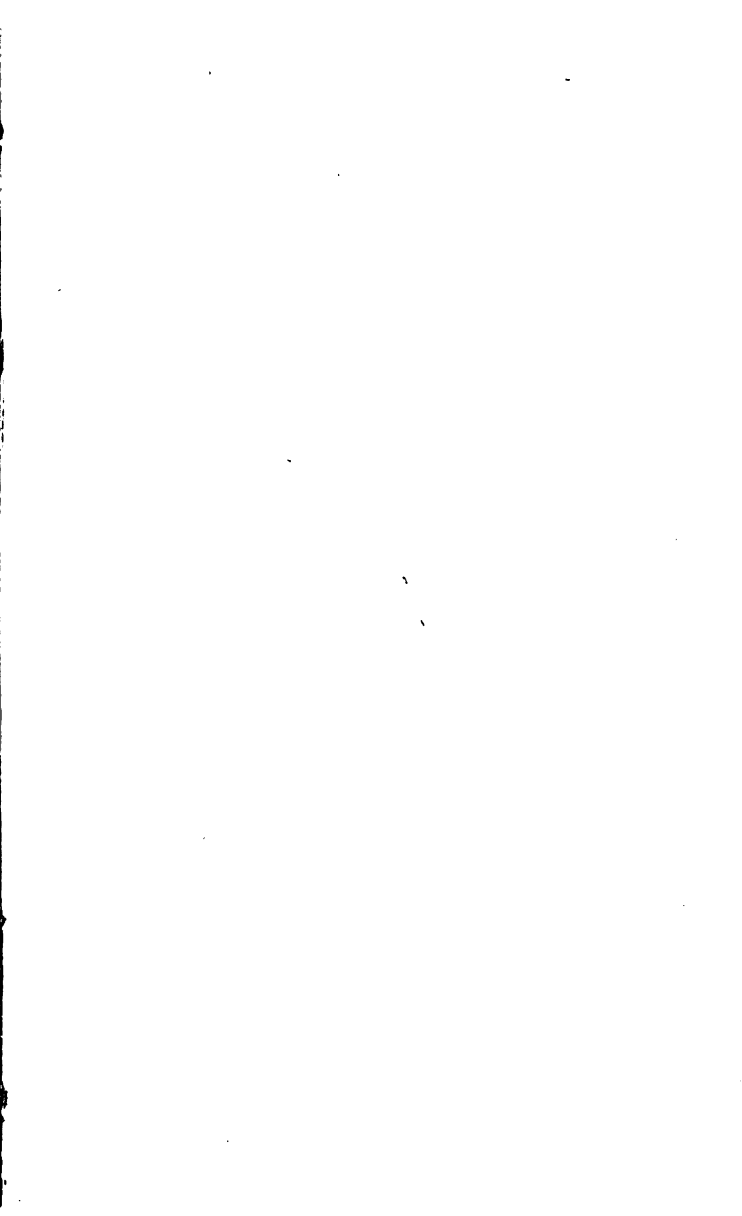


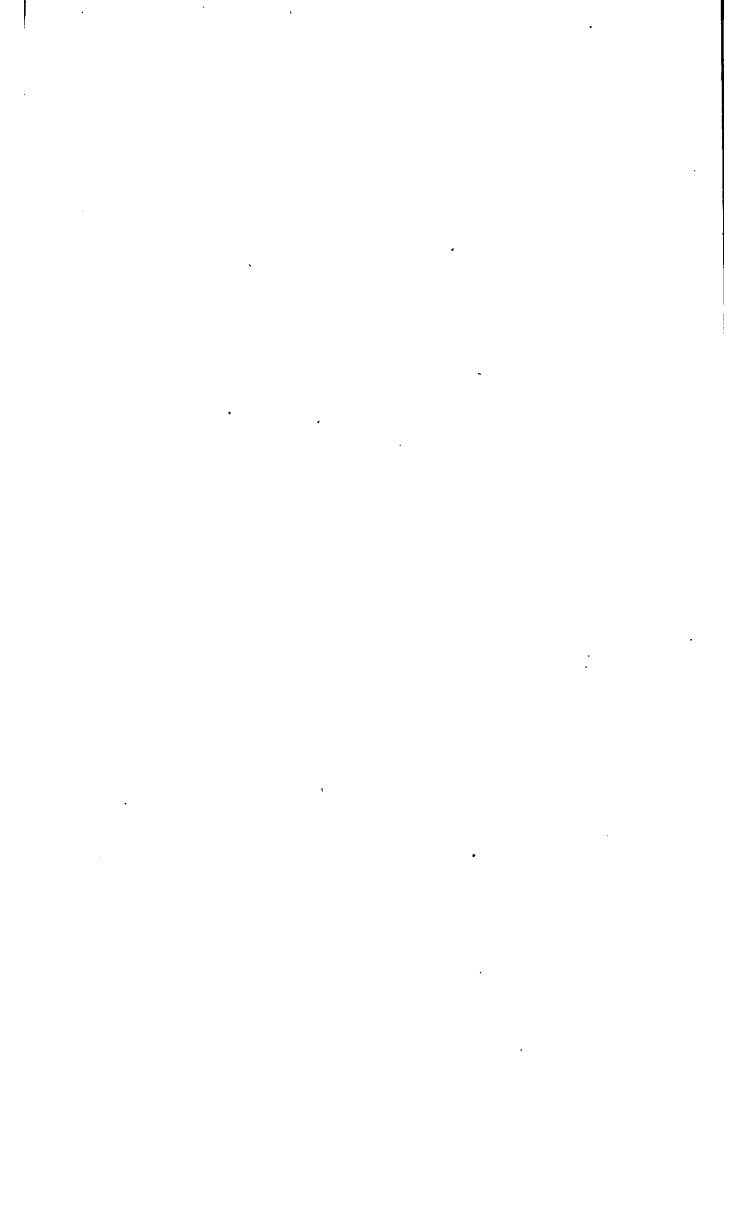
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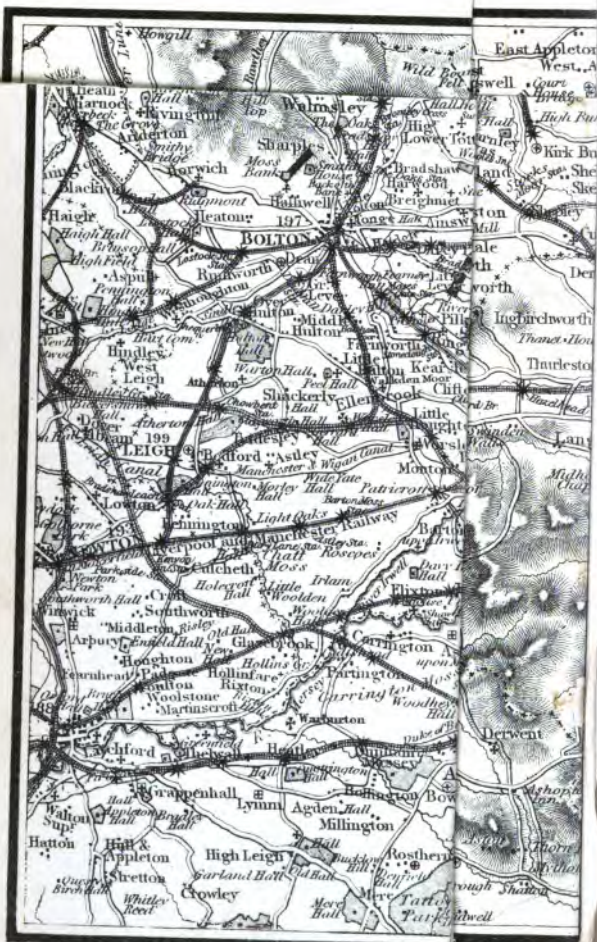




TOURIST'S GUIDE
TO THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

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1980





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TOURIST'S GUIDE

TO THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

**CONTAINING FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING
ALL ITS PRINCIPAL PLACES OF RESORT
AND INTEREST.**

BY

G. PHILLIPS BEVAN, F.S.S.

FIFTH EDITION.

With Two Maps and Plan of Ripon Cathedral.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD,
26 & 27, COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
1889.

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PREFACE.

A CHEAP and portable guide-book seems a fitting accompaniment to a cheap tour; and the Editor has endeavoured to produce one which shall fulfil this purpose, while it directs the attention of the traveller to all that is worth seeing. Superfluous description has been avoided, the object of the work being merely to denote the leading points, and thus not to encumber the tourist with unnecessary remarks, which entail a more or less bulky volume.

1839.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF YORKSHIRE.

General Map (Original Survey), on the scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, size 114 inches by 96; price, sheets plain, £2 9s.; sheets coloured, £2 14s.; coloured and mounted in case, £5 15s.; coloured and mounted on rollers and varnished, £7 11s. 6d.; coloured and mounted on spring roller, £12 15s. The sheets are sold separately. Index Map, showing divisions of sheets, post free on application.

The County Map, on the scale of 6 inches to 1 mile, is also complete in 311 sheets; 245 at 2s. 6d. each, and 66 at 2s. each. Each sheet sold separately. A separate Index Map for each Riding, price, 3d. each.

The Parish Maps, on the scale of 25 inches to 1 mile, are commenced. 13 sheets, containing part of Bashall Eaves, Forest of Bowland, Mitton, Slaidburn, and Waddington, can be had, price 3s. and 4s. each sheet.

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An Index Map of the County is also published, on the scale of 4 miles to 1 inch, size 40 inches by 27. Price, sheet plain, 2s. 6d.; mounted to fold in case, 5s. 6d.; on roller, varnished, 8s. 6d. Coloured, 2s. 6d. extra.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE MAPS OF THE
ORDNANCE AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN ENGLAND AND
WALES.

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[Each place is described where marked by capital letters.]

THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.



(A)—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

YORKSHIRE is at once the largest and the most diversified county in all England, containing, in its area of 5961 square miles, scenery of the most varied kind. From its great size, it has been found convenient from a very early date to divide it into three divisions or Ridings (from a Scandinavian word, "trithings" or thirds); and of these the present volume deals only with the West Riding, which is the largest and most important in every way, and particularly in an industrial point of view, so that it may be said to be the centre of Yorkshire life. The outward conformation of the county to a great extent, and the mineral treasures underneath, have contributed to make the West Riding one of the most important districts in the kingdom; while the same conformation has given it those beautiful outlines of mountain, hill, and valley, which place Yorkshire so high in scenic reputation. The western boundaries of the Riding are formed by grand masses of mountain, which have been made classic by the brush of Turner and by the geological investigations and writings of the late Professor Phillips. Running southward from Westmorland, past Hawes, where it enters the West Riding, is that fine range of limestone mountains which culminates in Ingleborough, Pen-y-ghent and Great Whernside, forming, so to speak, the buttress of this corner of the county. Farther south, towards Skipton and the Lancashire boundary, the hills decline in height, though they still possess great beauty and varied outlines; and, as they trend eastwards, gradually assume the more monotonous and less picturesque shapes which prepare the tourist for the dense populations and the smoke-stained atmosphere of the

manufacturing districts. From the great range of the Pennine chain, which runs more or less persistently as a backbone from Derbyshire to the Scottish border, issues nearly every river of importance in the West Riding. The most northerly of these is the Wharfe, which rises in Langstrothdale, and after a winding and picturesque course past Kettlewell, Kilnsey, Linton, Bolton Abbey, Ilkley, Otley, Wetherby, and Tadcaster, joins the Ouse near Cawood. East of the Wharfe, and separated from it only by the Great Whernside, rises the Nidd, flowing through the beautiful valley of Nidderdale, though this last cannot compare for varied scenery with Wharfedale. Flowing past Pateley Bridge, Ripley, and Knaresborough, it also joins the Ouse near Nun Monkton. The Ure, which is to the eastward again of the Nidd, is another romantic stream, though its course takes it more into the North than the West Riding; it enters the latter at Ripon, and, flowing past Boroughbridge, joins the Swale, a North Riding river, at Myton.

South of the Wharfe, and running almost a parallel course, is the Aire, which takes its rise amidst the bold cliff scenery of Malham and Gordale, and, flowing past Gargrave, Skipton, Keighley, Bingley, Shipley, Leeds, Castleford, and Snaith, finally joins the Ouse near Goole. The more beautiful portion of the Aire is confined to its earlier course, for later on it assumes a rather canal-like character; and although flowing through charmingly wooded valleys, it soon becomes identified with the manufacturing districts, whose woollen factories, cloth mills, dye works, iron and glass works, with sundry similar establishments, speedily rob it of its beauty. At Castleford it is joined by the Calder, a considerable stream, which rises in the moors round Todmorden, and flows in a picturesque valley past Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, Brighouse, Mirfield, Dewsbury, and Wakefield, supplying the necessary water power to a very important clothing district. Near Mirfield it receives the Colne, which is made up of the Holme and other streams from the southern Yorkshire moors, and flows past Huddersfield. From the southern watershed of these moors runs the Don, not far from Penistone, and flows past Sheffield, near which town it receives the Rivelin and Sheaf, and at Rotherham the Rother. Thence it winds northward to Doncaster and joins the Ouse near Goole.

The Ouse itself, though a sluggish and uninteresting river, is an important water way for a considerable portion of the West and East Ridings; being in fact an amalgamation of rivers, such as the Swale, Ure, Nidd, Wharfe, Aire, Calder, and Don. It flows past York (where it commences to be navigable) and Selby, leaving the West Riding at Goole, where it becomes almost an estuary and finally merges into the Humber. As the Ouse, indeed, it may be said to have no beginning and no end. The only other river which claims attention is the Ribble, which rises in the fells to the north of Ingleborough and on the borders of Westmorland, and flows southward through a very charming country past Horton, Settle, and Bolton, to Clithero, a little before which it enters Lancashire. As a stream of importance, the Ribble is essentially more Lancashire than Yorkshire.

Although the hill scenery of the West Riding is fine and well marked, none of the mountains are of any great height. The principal are Ingleborough, 2361 ft.; Pen-y-ghent, 2231; Great Whernside, 2414; Dent Crag, 2253; Simon Seat, 1593; Moughton Fell, 1402; Beamsley Beacon, 1314; Rombald's Moor, 1323; Otley Chevin, 925; while the ranges of high moorland, which occupy so large a portion of the county between Saddleworth, Halifax, and Keighley, are of an average height of about 1200 to 1800 feet. Geologically speaking, the West Riding of Yorkshire is not so varied as other counties, although the formations there to be found may be studied on a scale that occurs nowhere else in England. This particularly applies to the Carboniferous formation, which, with its subdivisions, comprises five sixths of the Riding. The oldest rocks are to be found close to the Westmorland corner, in the Ingleton Lower Silurian slates and the flags of Ribblesdale. There are no Upper Silurian rocks in any part of the West Riding, and but very little Devonian or Old Red sandstone. The Carboniferous limestone is on a great scale of development, and embraces all the chain of hills as far south as Keighley. We see in all this region how the waters of the ancient seas ground down and abraded the limestone, for there is a curious uniformity of outline and parallelism of strata (causing what appears to be a succession of steps), which is a most characteristic feature of Yorkshire scenery. This was probably the effects of the depression

of land at the time of the Lias sea; one of the best examples of this is to be seen at Sulber, between Horton and Clapham. Where the ranges begin to sink into the elevated moorlands, we have the Carboniferous formation in the shape of Millstone Grit and Coal measure sandstone, the latter being of more importance than the millstone in an industrial point of view, as yielding the valuable quarries of Yorkshire flags. The district between Leeds, Wakefield, Barnsley, Rotherham, and Sheffield, is the centre of the Yorkshire coal mines proper, the beds at the southern boundary of the county running into Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, where they are covered over by the New Red or Triassic formation. The energy of modern coal mining has proved that the coal field extends for a considerable district underneath the Lias; and some of the finest collieries in England have been sunk through these beds, and notably at Shireoaks near Worksop. Even so brief a geological account as this would be incomplete without a mention of the Craven fault, which the late Professor Phillips characterized as one of the most magnificent dislocations in England. It is a huge slip or displacement of the limestone which commences on the Wharfe near Threshfield, and runs north-west by Gordale Scar and Malham Cove to Settle, and up to Giggleswick. It is to this great drop that the splendid limestone "scars" of this part of the county are owing. The geologist too will find interest in examining the beautiful caves in the neighbourhood of Settle and Ingleton, not only for their picturesque qualities, but as having yielded bones of animals, such as the lion and bear, the rhinoceros, ox, and deer, and various other creatures of the cave period.

The history of Yorkshire, or at least the West Riding, is somewhat scanty in its materials, considering its great size. In very early times it formed a part of the country of the Brigantes, which during the Roman era was one of the most important districts in Britain. During the Danish period Yorkshire was included in the Northumbrian kingdom, of which indeed York itself was the capital, and it was not until after the Conquest that the county received its present name, or according to the Domesday Book "Everwicscyr." The remains of the former inhabitants up to the time of the Conquest are not very numerous; the principal being, the early circular

hut foundations on the summit of Ingleborough; some stone circles near Settle; earthen mounds at Barwick, near Leeds, and Laughton-en-le-Morthen; circular earthworks near Penistone, and the British or perhaps Brito-Roman camp at Almondbury. Roman remains in the West Riding are even fewer, though they are of great interest in York itself, and at Aldborough in the North Riding. Yorkshire was rich in Norman establishments, both lay and ecclesiastical; and it was due to the great lords of this period that the county offers so much of interest to the modern sight-seer. The chief Norman owners in the West Riding were the De Percis, the Lacys, and the Cliffords, during whose occupation and under whose fostering influence most of the great abbeys were founded, though, architecturally speaking, their principal features are of a later date, principally Early English and Decorated. Of this Norman period we find portions of the castles of Pontefract, Spofforth, and Conisborough; of the abbeys of Fountains, Kirkstall, and Sawley; of the churches of Ilkley, Dewsbury (even if these two are not of earlier date), Selby, Conisborough, Campsall, Fishlake and Adel, with parts of Ripon Minster.

The principal events in the Riding, subsequent to the Norman era, were the battle of Wakefield (1460), between Queen Margaret and the Duke of York; the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536), during which some skirmishing took place at Doncaster; the rebellion of 1569, generally known as "the rising of the north"; and sundry local episodes connected with the civil war. By far the greater number of the Yorkshire buildings of interest are of E. E., Dec., and Perp. dates. Of E. E. and Trans. E. E. are portions of Pontefract, Harewood, and Skipton castles, portions of Fountains and Bolton abbeys and Ripon Minster, together with the churches of Knaresborough, Snaith, and Almondbury. Of Dec. date we have Knaresborough Castle, portions of Bolton Abbey, of Selby Abbey Church and Ripon Minster; and of the churches of Wakefield, Penistone, Roystone, Silkstone, Darton, Darfield, Thornhill, Otley and Ilkley. Of Perp. date the best examples are Tickhill Castle, portions of Skipton Castle, and Barden Tower; of churches, Ripon Minster, Tickhill, portions of Almondbury and Wakefield, Methley, Campsall, Tadcaster, Whitkirk, Harewood, Skipton, Bradford, etc. Of later date, are good specimens of

domestic architecture, principally Tudor and Jacobean, such as Temple Newsam, Woodsome Hall, Ledstone Hall, etc. Modern church building and restoration has been carried on to a large extent through the dioceses of York and Ripon; and some of the finest churches in England, such as Doncaster parish church and Haley Hill church, Halifax, are to be mentioned amongst them. Nor have the Yorkshire towns been behindhand in their modern adornments; Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, and others being particularly conspicuous for the size and beauty of their town halls. Even in the industrial phase, we find a vast improvement in this particular item, many of the worsted and woollen factories being excellent specimens of improved taste in this direction.

Let us now turn from the past to the present, and note briefly the condition and divisions of the West Riding. It is divided into nine "Wapentakes," which answer to the "Hundreds" of other counties: these are

Agbrigg and Morley	...	occupying	230,923	acres,
Ainsty	"	50,151	"
Barkstone Ash	"	48,793	"
Claro	"	255,044	"
Osgold Cross	"	106,922	"
Skyrack	"	93,409	"
Staincliffe and Ewcross	...	"	301,046	"
Staincross	"	84,571	"
Strafforth and Tickhill	...	"	129,751	"

Assizes are held at Leeds; and Quarter Sessions at Leeds, Sheffield, Skipton, Rotherham, Knaresborough, and Doncaster. There are also 24 towns in which County Courts are held; and 34 Poor Law Unions. For parliamentary purposes the Riding is divided into three parts, each of which returns two members; while the Boroughs are Bradford (2), Dewsbury, Halifax (2), Huddersfield, Knaresborough, Leeds (3), Pontefract (2), Ripon, Sheffield (2), and Wakefield. The West Riding is included in the dioceses of York and Ripon, there being 10 rural deaneries in the former and 18 in the latter diocese.

The population of the Riding (according to the census of 1881) was 2,175,134, and of the preceding decade, 1,832,223. The following is the population return of some of the largest towns, which, it will be seen, is considerably influenced by the respective industries.

Barnsley	29,789
Bradford	183,032
Dewsbury	29,617
Halifax	73,363
Huddersfield	81,825
Leeds	309,126
Rotherham	34,782
Sheffield	284,210
Skipton	9,091

No portion of England contains such a variety of industrial resources as the West Riding of Yorkshire. Its mineral and metallurgical treasures are very important and valuable; such as lead from Wharfedale, Airedale, and Nidderdale, in which there are some twenty more or less productive mines; and iron ore, of which about half a million tons are annually raised of argillaceous carbonate, principally from the Lowmoor and Bowling neighbourhood. The Riding contains about 40 blast furnaces and 290 puddling mills, with 5 Bessemer steel works. The number of collieries is 431, giving an annual average produce of 15,000,000 tons. Like all manufacturing areas, the various industries affect particular districts; that of coal working being most prevalent at Barnsley, Leeds, Wakefield, Rotherham, and Sheffield; iron at Leeds, Sheffield, Rotherham, Bradford, and Wakefield; steel at Sheffield and Rotherham; cutlery of all kinds at Sheffield and neighbourhood; cotton spinning at Bradford, Skipton, Settle, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, etc.; worsted at Bradford, Keighley, Halifax, and Wakefield; alpaca at Bradford and Saltaire; woollens at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Batley; flax at Leeds and Gildersome; carpets, rugs, blankets, army clothing, and shoddy at Dewsbury, Batley, Heckmondwike; glass at Castleford and Knottingley; while of minor and peculiar industries we have the making of washing machines at Keighley, and the growing of liquorice at Pontefract. All the large centres of population have of course a number of supplementary industries; but it will be sufficient to note how circumstances, occasionally fortuitous but mainly dependent on geological, physical or geographical reasons, have combined to attract the industry and, consequently, the population to that particular district.

Few counties in England are more accessible to the traveller than Yorkshire, nearly every village of any importance in the West Riding being accommodated by a railway. The various companies are as follows: (a) The Great Northern, which enters the county at Bawtry, and runs on the North Eastern Railway to York by Doncaster and Selby, sending off a branch to Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford and Halifax. (b) The Midland, commencing near Sheffield, and traversing the county in a northwest direction past Normanton, Leeds, Shipley, Keighley, Skipton, and Settle, throwing out branches to Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Bradford, Ilkley, Oxenhope, Colne, and Lancaster. (c) The North Eastern, which accommodates the eastern portion of the Riding, connecting Leeds with York, Selby, Harrogate, Ripon, and the North. (d) The London and North Western, which, coming from the Manchester direction, unites that city with Ashton, Huddersfield, Mirfield, Halifax, Dewsbury and Leeds, sending out a few short branches to small manufacturing villages, such as Kirkheaton. (e) The Lancashire and Yorkshire enters Yorkshire at Todmorden, and runs through the hill country by Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, Dewsbury, Leeds, Wakefield, Knottingley, Snaith and Goole, thus intersecting the county in half. (f) The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire accommodates the south districts, passing through Penistone and Sheffield, and leaving the county near Tickhill; branches are given by it to Barnsley and Huddersfield. A new and independent outlet is given to the port of Hull by the Hull and Barnsley railway. Altogether, there are few places which the tourist cannot reach by railway, and very frequently by two, except in the extreme northwest, where some of the mountain dales are still happily ignorant of the whistle of the locomotive. The Midland, however, in its bold attempt to reach Carlisle and Scotland by an independent route, has struck a great blow at the loneliness of these hilly regions, and it is quite possible that, in a few years' time, the railway system will penetrate them all.

(B)—RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

I. BAWTRY TO DONCASTER, SELBY AND YORK. (G.N.R. AND N.E.R.)

The G.N.R., in its course from London, viâ Peterborough, Huntingdon, Grantham and Newark, enters Yorkshire at

148 BAWTRY STATION. Bawtry (*Inn, Black Bull. Pop. 1343. Coach to Masboro'. Distances: Rossington, 3½m.; Doncaster, 8m.; Tickhill, 4m.*) is a dull little town, where in former days the Sheriff of Yorkshire used to meet distinguished visitors, one of whom was Henry VIII., in 1541. 150m. (rt.) Rossington Park (Jas. Brown), and further back 1m. Finningley Park (G. S. Lister).

151½ ROSSINGTON STATION. A pretty village (rt.) with Norman church (chancel arch and south door). In the churchyard is the grave of Bosville the king of the northern gipsies, 1709, a famous character. 153m. is junction (rt.) with G.N.R. branch to Gainsborough and Lincoln. The tower of Doncaster Church is now visible in the distance, and the train enters the busy and fast extending precincts of

156 DONCASTER STATION. (*Refreshm. rooms. Junction with Midland, S.Y.R., and M.S.L.R. to Mexborough and Sheffield, G.N.R. to Wakefield and Bradford, N.E.R. to Thorne and Goole. Fares from London: 23/-, 17/6, 13/-. Hotels: Angel, Reindeer, Salutation. Pop. 21,130. Distances: London, 156m.; York, 33m.; Sheffield, 18m.; Conisborough, 5m.; Wakefield, 19m.; Sprotborough, 3m.; Adwick-le-street, 3½m.; Pontefract, 14m.; Selby, 18m.*) Doncaster, dear to sporting men and above all to those of Yorkshire, is a busy, clean, well built town, with good residential society in and around it. The Don still rolls its sluggish stream on the N.E.; but of the old Roman castrum of Danum there are no remains, though relics have been sometimes found. From its situation on the north road, it has been the scene of many interesting events, the principal being the meeting of the king's and the insurgents' armies, during the "Pilgrimage of Grace" rebellion, 1536. At present Doncaster is

chiefly celebrated for its church and its racecourse (1½ m. on the London road) on which is run annually in September the famous St. Leger race, first established in 1778. Although everybody who has a chance should see this meeting, the tourist should beware of Doncaster during the race week, for prices are fabulous, and accommodation almost impossible to be obtained. The church (St. George) is one of the sights of Yorkshire, having been restored by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*, at a cost of £45,000, after its destruction by fire, 1853. It is Dec. and cruciform; length 169 ft., of transept 92, width 65, height of tower 170, this being the greatest height of any *parish* church in England, except Boston. The most notable points are the east window, 8-light, of great size, and containing stained glass by *Hardman*; the W. window with a "Tree of Jesse"; N. transept window, (the transfiguration by *O'Connor*); the window by *Capronnier* in the aisles; the chancel, the beautiful decoration of which was given by the pupils and curates of Dr. Vaughan (now Dean of Llandaff); the pulpit, given and designed, as also were the bells, by Sir Edmund Beckett; the organ by *Schultze*, of Erfurt, in the north chapel, with its 96 stops and 6000 pipes; the baptistery in the Scaton chapel, with a serpentine font given by the late Prof. Selwyn. St. James's church, near the railway, was also built by *Sir G. G. Scott*, and is remarkable for its massive, though plain, boldness of style. Christ Church has stained glass by *Capronnier*, of Brussels. Although not in any sense a manufacturing town, Doncaster is a very flourishing and busy one, partly from being the metropolis of a large agricultural district, but chiefly from its being a great railway centre, where the Great Northern Railway Company carry on most of their carriage and engine works. At least 5000 of the population may be credited to this source. The country round the town is flat, and characterized by drained areas locally called "cars"; but it is not unpicturesque, as it is rather prettily wooded; within a few miles, in the Sheffield direction, the ground becomes more hilly and broken. Overlooking the racecourse is the Yorkshire Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Excursions are not numerous, and can be nearly all performed by railway.

- a. Sprotborough Park (pictures) and Church (mons.), S.Y.R., 3m.; and Conisborough Castle (S.Y.R.), 5m. (p. 44).
- b. Loversall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.; mons. in church (rebuilt 1855); and Wadworth Church (1m. farther, with alabaster effigy of 14th century. Wadworth Hall (E. C. Bower).
- c. Hickleton, 5m. W., crossing between it and Marr a British road. Hickleton Hall (Viscount Halifax) in a pretty broken country. The excursion can be prolonged $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. south to Barnborough church, with mons. of the Cresacre family (15th century), one of whom was killed by a wild cat; the battle between them ended only at the church porch, the colour of which was indelibly tinged by the blood. It really, however, is that of magnesian limestone. North of Hickleton (2m.) are Hooton Pagnell and Frickley (The Hall, W. Aldam), whence the tourist can join the Wakefield and Doncaster railway at South Elmsall station (2m.) and thus return. Soon after leaving the station and crossing the Don, is given off (rt.) the Thorne and Goole branch; on (l.) the Wakefield branch of G.N.R.; and in distance Cusworth Hall (W. B. Wrightson).

158 **ARKSEY STATION.** The church (Trans. Nor.) was restored in 1870 by *Sir G. G. Scott*, and has good central tower and remains of armorial stained glass. Opposite is the hospital built by Bryan Cooke, 1654, for twelve poor people. On left of railway is Arksey Pool, a deep pit in the magnesian limestone. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the station, cross a branch of G.N.R. connecting the Wakefield with the Thorne and Goole line. At this point too the line to Knottingley is given off (l.), formerly the main line to York, previous to the opening of this section between Doncaster and Selby, which is much shorter. The country is flat and uninteresting, full of drains and ditches, and Flemish in character.

163 **MOSS STATION.**

166 **BALNE STATION,** after which cross the Knottingley and Goole canal, sometimes enlivened with a barge in full sail.

167 HECK STATION, after which is crossed the L.Y.R. from Wakefield and Knottingley to Snaith and Goole. Cross the sluggish stream of the river Aire, to

171 TEMPLEHURST STATION; once, as its name implies, a preceptory of the Templars. Here lived Lord D'Arcy, 1558, an ally of Aske in the "Pilgrimage of Grace." Near the Selby canal (l.) is Brayton Church, which formerly belonged to Selby Abbey, and has a Norm. west door, and a tower with Perp. octagonal lantern and spire. In the interior is Lord D'Arcy's monument. Brayton Barf, behind the village, is one of the few hillocks of the district.

175 SELBY STATION. (*Junction with the N.E.R., Hull and Leeds branch, also branch to Market Weighton. Refreshm. rooms. Hotel, Londesborough Arms. Pop. 6033. Distances: Doncaster, 18m.; York, 15m.; Leeds, 20m.; Market Weighton, 17m.; Hull, 31m.; Brayton, 2m.; Cawood, 4m.*) Selby is a considerable and flourishing place on the Ouse, a deep and rather broad stream, navigable from hence and crossed by two bridges, that of the railway being a swing bridge, to admit vessels. Its history principally affects the church, which was (traditionally) founded by a monk from Auxerre, who became the first abbot. The building was however erected by Hugh, Sheriff of Yorkshire (12th century), who became second abbot; soon after which the abbey was mitred by the Pope, and was the third richest in Yorkshire. In the civil war Selby was held by Lord Bellasis for the king, but was attacked and taken by Lord Fairfax and his son, just before the battle of Marston Moor. The abbey church, partly restored by Sir G. G. Scott in 1873, is a noble cruciform building of various dates, though it has lost its south transept. The eras of the principal portions are as follows: *Norman*, nave, first four bays from tower; triforium in two last bays; west front, lower portion, with fine five-arched doorway; tower arches, N. transept; door on N. side of nave. *E. English*, remainder of nave; upper portion of W. front; triforium on the S. of nave. *Dec.*, choir and aisles; (flowing and geometrical tracery); Lady chapel (flamboyant window); chapel in S. choir aisle called the chapterhouse, and used as a grammar school. *Perp.*, central window in nave; window in N. transept. The S. transept fell with the central tower in 1690, and in so doing damaged the wall and vaulting of S. choir aisle.

The other points worth notice are the ceiling of nave, flat, and adorned with gold and colour; the massive piers of the nave; the Norm. triforium on N. side with double row of shafts, zigzag pattern on arches, and lattice pattern on one of the piers, resembling Durham; slab tombs of the abbots (principally 15th century) in Lady chapel; curious sculpture in N. transept (Moses with horns, etc.). Of the old monastery only the barn remains. In the vicarage Henry I. is said (on very slender foundation) to have been born. A modern cross in the market place, and a Roman Catholic church built by the Hon. Mrs. Petre, complete the interest of Selby.

Excursions :

a. Brayton, 2m. S. (*see ante*.)

b. Cawood, 4m. N.W., a decayed little town on the Ouse, which here separates the West and East Ridings. Here are a chapel and gatehouse built by Archbishop Kempe (15th century) forming a portion of the palace which the archbishops of York had here from before the Conquest. It was a favourite residence of Cardinal Wolsey. The church (Perp.) has a monument to Archbishop Montaigne, 1628.

Crossing the Ouse, the railway enters the East Riding to

179½ RICCAll STATION. The church (Norm.), was restored 1868. The Norwegian fleet was moored here during its advance upon York, 1066.

182 ESCRICK STATION. Close to the village (which is in the East Riding) is Escrick Park (Lord Wenlock), with pretty gardens, a fine library, and a few pictures, including a portrait of the Duchess of Cumberland, by *Gainsborough*. The church, Dec., (by *Penrose*) is very interesting, and has a lofty tower and an apse at each end, with a parvise chamber on the S. The interior has stained glass, a font by Canova's drawing master, and some bas-reliefs by *Thorwaldsen* and *Wyatt*. This church is considered one of Mr. Penrose's best works.

185 NABURN STATION. The line here crosses the Ouse again, and re-enters the West Riding. Naburn Church is on the right bank of the river, and that of Acaster Malbis on the left. A little farther on is Bishopthorpe, (rt.) where the palace of the archbishops has existed since

the 13th century, though the present building, which has been frequently added to and altered, dates only from the 18th century. The church is Gothic, and contains the tomb of Archbishop Drummond, its founder, who also built the gatehouse and much of the palace. The railway soon comes in sight of the minster towers, and quits the West Riding at

190 YORK STATION. (*Junction of branches to Malton, Scarborough and Whitby; to Newcastle and Berwick; to Wetherby and Harrogate; to Leeds; to Market Weighton, Beverley and Hull. Refreshm. rooms. Fares from London: 27/6, 21/3. 15/8.*)

There is a large hotel forming a portion of the station. Other hotels are: North Eastern, close to station; York; Black Swan, in the city. Pop. 54,198. York is described at length in the North and East Riding Handbook.

Railway Excursions.

II. DONCASTER TO WAKEFIELD, LEEDS AND BRADFORD. (G.N.R.)

This route, which forms the main line of the G.N.R. from London to Bradford, diverges from the York line immediately after crossing the Don, and turns N.W., soon entering a rather picturesque country.

3½ ADWICK-LE-STREET STATION. Adwick Church (1.) (the termination of "street" marks its contiguity to the Ermine Road) is E. E., restored 1875, and contains a new chapel, with altar tomb of the Washingtons (16th-18th centuries). It belonged to the priory of Hampole (2½m. on the Wakefield road), which was founded for Cistercian nuns by William de Clarefai (12th century). Only the site is left. 2m. N. of Adwick is Owston Hall (P. B. D. Cooke) and church, which has a monument by *Chantrey* to Mrs. C., and a brass to R. N. de Hatfield and wife (15th century). The stained glass is from Munich. There is also an interesting E. E. church at Burgh Wallis (1¼m. W. of Owston), which has no windows on one side of the nave. 3m. N.W. of Adwick is Skellbrook Church, which has the same peculiarity. By the side of the main road to Pontefract is Robin Hood's well, where the celebrated outlaw is said to have made the Bishop of Hereford

dance in his boots. The tourist is now in the district of Barnsdale, which was peculiarly Robin Hood's territory, where he and his merry men disported themselves under the greenwood tree. The woodland however has to a great extent disappeared, and it is sad to relate, that some of our best antiquaries have classed Robin Hood with William Tell and other mythical personages. Be that as it may, the tradition has given us some of our most stirring English ballad literature. From Barnsdale the tourist may cut across by Campsall, and join the Doncaster and Knottingly line at Askerne station.

The railway now passes the hamlet of Hampole, with the site of its priory, to

8½ SOUTH ELMSALL STATION. The country begins to be more broken here, though it lacks timber. 3m. N. (passing through the hamlet of North Elmsall) is Badsworth, near which village are the kennels of the Badsworth Hunt. Badsworth Hall (R. Heywood Jones). From hence it is 4½m. to Pontefract (rt.). A short branch runs to Pontefract through Ackworth (p. 47).

12 HEMSWORTH STATION. In the village (l.) are a grammar school and hospital, founded by Archbishop Holgate, 1554, who was deprived of his see and retired here to end his days. These (together with the church) have been rebuilt; the new Hospital, which is nearly 1m. from the village, forms a pretty Elizabethan group, with a chapel in the centre and the houses for the inmates on either side.

15 NOSTELL STATION. Rt. (¾m.) are Wragby Church and Nostell Priory (Hon. Rowland Winn). Close to the former is the site of the old priory, founded temp. Henry I., for Augustinian canons, by Ralph Adlave, the king's chaplain. This establishment, after undergoing various reverses, was on the whole important and flourishing, and at the dissolution it came through the Gargraves and Wolstenholmes to the Winn family; the first of whom, Sir Rowland (d. 1765), built the present fine mansion. It contains a collection of pictures, and especially Holbein's celebrated picture of Sir Thomas More and family. (*No admission.*) Wragby Church (Norm.) has an interesting carved Venetian pulpit, and German stained glass, given by members of the Winn family. The latter is traditionally said to have come from the old priory. The church also contains monuments by *Flaxman* and *Chantrey* to Sir R. Winn and John Winn.

The park is very prettily wooded, and ornamented by an extensive lake. 1m. N.W. is the old Elizabethan house of Sharlston Hall, with an inscribed porch. Passing rt. Crofton village and Hall (Edward Tew), the train arrives at

18 SANDAL STATION. (*Junction with the M.R.*) On l. (1m.), is Walton Hall (E. Hailstone), interesting to naturalists as having been the seat of Mr. Charles Waterton, who here established his celebrated preserves for the domestication of any bird or beast that chose to come there. In the centre of the grounds is a large wooded lake, the banks of which teemed with bird life of all kinds. Mr. Waterton himself is buried at the head of the lake. All his collections of natural history were presented to Ushaw Roman Catholic College, near Durham; but the present occupier has large collections of a different kind, including an extensive library, needle and lace work, pottery, antiquities, etc. In the time of the civil war a castle existed here, which was besieged by Cromwell; of this only a gateway is left. Near the village of Sandal (which lies to left of railway beyond the junction), is Sandal Castle, of which only a few ramparts are left, overlooking the valley of the Calder. It was the residence in the time of Edward III. of the once king of Scotland, John Balliol; but its chief interest consists in being the locale of the battle of Wakefield, fought 1460, between the Duke of York and the forces of Queen Margaret. He was however defeated, he himself being slain and his head sent to York, to be there placed over the Bar. The spot where he fell is marked by a couple of trees, on the right of the old Barnsley road, which runs close to the castle.

The railway soon crosses the Calder, and, crossing the Leeds and Manchester railway, reaches

19 WAKEFIELD (*Westgate*) STATION. (*Refreshm. rooms.* There is a station of the L.Y.R. at Kirkgate. Pop. 30,573. Hotels: Bull, Strafford Arms. Fares from London: 24/-, 20/-, 14/7, Distances: Doncaster, 19m.; Barnsley, 10m.; Sheffield, 24m.; Leeds, 9m.; Huddersfield, 13m.; Bradford, 14m.; York, 27m.; London, 175m.; Sandal, 1m.; Walton, 2½m.; Nostell, 4m.; Ossett, 3m.; Dewsbury, 5m.; Normanton, 3½m.) Wakefield, principally situated on the left bank of the Calder, was one of the busiest of the Yorkshire clothing towns, producing worsted, woollens,

and hosiery; but the trade has rather migrated of late years to the neighbouring towns of Leeds, Dewsbury, and Bradford, although Wakefield is still flourishing, and a great centre as a corn market. It is noted for a fine Perp. parish church, originally of the 14th century, but rebuilt in the 18th, which has been gradually restored within the last ten years by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*. The most noteworthy portions are the tower and spire, 237 ft., which are most conspicuous features in the landscape, and the very broad chancel, between which and the nave is a good screen. Wakefield has lately become the seat of a bishopric. On the bridge across the Calder is a most interesting Perp. chapel, probably of the same date as the bridge (temp. Edward III.). It was founded in commemoration of the Duke of York and his unsuccessful followers at the battle of Wakefield. The tracery and enrichments are very good. Like the church, this was restored in 1847, it having previously done duty as a corn merchant's office. The Corn Exchange, a very large building, is seen to best advantage on market day. There are also extensive and very old corn mills close to the bridge, which enjoyed, as late as 1853, the old feudal right of compelling the inhabitants to have their corn ground there. There are also a corn dock and magazines, so that Wakefield is perhaps more noted in an agricultural than a manufacturing sense. The Prison, which radiates from a common centre, and the Lunatic Asylum ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the town), are both somewhat celebrated as models of good management. The Grammar School too has been famous for many of its former scholars, such as Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the Radcliffe Library, 1650; Bentley the critic, 1742; and other learned men. Good views of the town are obtained from several eminences on the W. and S., and more particularly from Lowe Hill, in the suburb of Thornes, on the right bank of the river; Thornes House (C. G. Gaskell).

Excursions:

- a. Sandal and Walton Park (p. 16).
- b. Nostell and Wragby (p. 15).
- c. Woolley, Darton, and Barnsley (by rail).
- d. Pontefract (by rail, p. 46).

e. Methley to Castleford (by rail).

From Wakefield the G.N.R. runs nearly due north, through a country naturally broken and picturesque, but sadly spoilt by ironworks and collieries, which are in great abundance all along the line. At 1m. from the station (1.) a branch is given off to Ossett, Dewsbury, and Batley.

22 LOFTHOUSE STATION. (*Junction with Methley and Castleford branch.*) Rt., Lofthouse Hall (Jos. Charlesworth).

23½ ARDSLEY STATION. (*Junction with direct line to Bradford and Halifax, via Morley and Drighlington.*) There are ironworks close to the station. Then through a pretty valley to

26 BEESTON STATION. Beeston (rt.) is a populous village, where the manufacture of woollens is carried on, together with collieries and foundries. The railway now rapidly approaches

27 HOLBECK STATION (*junction with M.R., L.Y.R., and N.E.R.*) in one of the most disagreeable portions of Leeds, and soon enters

28 LEEDS STATION. (*G.N.R. Station. Refreshm. Rooms. The L.Y.R. also uses this station. Leeds is described at p. 34.*) From Leeds two railways run to Bradford: the G.N.R., by which the tourist is now travelling; and the M.R., which keeps the bottom of the valley alongside of the Aire. The G.N.R. has a less picturesque course on the high ground. After retracing the distance to Holbeck Junction, the first halt is made at

1½ ARMLEY AND WORTLEY STATION. A large population is employed at Armley, principally in woollens. In the valley below is the Borough Gaol. On the ridge of the hill is Armley House (John Gott), and in the church is a good sculpture representing Benjamin Gott, who was a large cloth mill owner in Leeds.

3 BRAMLEY STATION. Another populous village (rt.), with cloth and cotton mills.

4½ STANNINGLEY STATION.

6½ LAISTERDYKE STATION. (*Junction with G.N.R. branch to Halifax, and also to Idle and Shipley.*) From hence a short run brings the tourist to

8 BRADFORD (*Exchange*) STATION (*also used by the L.Y.R. Refreshm. Rooms. There is another station in the town for the M.R. Bradford is described at p. 60.*)

Railway Excursions.

III. MANCHESTER TO HUDDERSFIELD, MIRFIELD, DEWSBURY, BATLEY AND LEEDS. (L.N.W.R.)

As far as Mirfield this line runs through a somewhat wild and very picturesque part of the West Riding, which it enters at

10½ **MOSSLEY STATION.** On the hills to the right is a Roman road, and the camp (probably Romano-Briton) of Bucton Castle. The district between this and the Sheffield line is elevated moorland, which will repay exploration, for the sake of the distant views.

13 **GREENFIELD STATION.** (*Junction, l., with a short branch line to Oldham.*) The Huddersfield Canal accompanies the line on right, and there is a pretty valley up the course of the Greenfield brook; also some good rock scenery on the hills above (rt.), with examples of water worn rocks known as Pots and Pans. The tourist is now in the district of Saddleworth, an enormous parish, which extends for miles and miles over this mountain district, and is said to contain upwards of 77 subsidiary villages and hamlets, all of which are occupied in the woollen manufacture, some being especially famous for cloths, kerseymeres, and bunting. Its name is traditionally believed to have arisen from the fact that, in consequence of its wildness and inaccessibility, it was originally sold for the price of a saddle. A mountain road leads (rt.) from Greenfield to Holmfirth (p. 99), 10m., which passes over some of the most typical portions of the district, and will at all events prove a fresh bracing walk. The scenery, as a rule, is not of a high order, as the hills possess the monotonous lines characteristic of the carboniferous sandstone formation. Some of them nevertheless have striking escarpments, or "edges." Soon after passing

15 **DIGGLE EDGE STATION,** the line burrows under Stanedge by a very remarkable tunnel, over 3m. in length and 652 ft. beneath the surface, and so straight that the light can be seen from end to end. Parallel with it, but at an even lower level, is the tunnel of the Huddersfield Canal, constructed by Brindley over higher ground than any canal in the kingdom. At the other end of the railway tunnel is

18 **MARSDEN STATION.** A busy village (rt.), dependent

mainly on woollen, cotton, and silk factories. The church was restored in 1874.

Excursion :

About 4m. up the Wissenden dingle (rt.), past the reservoir, to Wissenden Head inn, a public-house on the Oldham and Holmfirth road, where a road branches off to Meltham, passing under the escarpment of Deer Hill. The scenery here (called the Isle of Skye) is a charming bit of mountain isolation. From hence it is barely 2m. to the Bilberry reservoir (p. 99). Crossing the Slaithwaite valley by a fine viaduct, the line reaches

21 SLAITHWAITE STATION. This is also a busy manufacturing village, with a population of nearly 4000. It contains an alkaline spring of some local celebrity, useful in skin diseases. Together with the canal, the railway runs parallel with the Colne river, which flows past Huddersfield. Crossing several fine viaducts, the railway arrives at

22½ GOLCAR STATION. Golcar (l.) is engaged in the woollen trade.

24 LONGWOOD STATION, soon after which the railway enters a long tunnel in the coal measure sandstone, a branch being given off (rt.) through an open cutting in the middle to (a) Meltham; (b) Penistone and Sheffield; (c) Holmfirth (p. 98).

26 HUDDERSFIELD STATION. (*The L.N.W., G.N.R., and L.Y.R. all use this station. Junction with Sheffield, Holmfirth and Meltham branches. Fares from London: 24/2, 20/- 15/1. Refreshm. rooms. Hotels: George; Station, forming part of the building; Imperial. Pop. 81,825. Distances: London, 189m.; Leeds, 16½m.; Manchester, 26m.; Halifax, 7m.; Brighouse, 4½m.; Mirfield, 4½m.; Stainland, 4½m.; Kirkburton, 5m.; Holmfirth, 6m.; Meltham, 5m.; Honley, 3½m.; Almondbury, 2m.; Kirkheaton, 2½m.; Elland, 4m.; Dewsbury, 7½m.; Sheffield, 25½m.; Penistone, 13m.*) For a manufacturing town, Huddersfield is one of the best built and most regular in the West Riding, occupying a considerable extent of high ground, sloping down to the Colne, which is here crossed (near its junction with the Holme) by a bridge, the successor of one built by Jack Metcalfe, the

blind road-maker of Knaresborough. It is essentially a clothing town, and, except for the mills, will not in itself detain the visitor long. The best part of it is the open space in front of the station, in which is a statue in white marble, by *Theed*, of the late Sir Robert Peel. On one side is the George Hotel, on the other the Ramsden Estate Buildings, an exceedingly fine block, built by Sir John Ramsden, the lord of the manor. The parish church, originally founded by Walter de Laci and an appanage of Nostell Priory, is badly placed and does not contain much of interest, having been restored in 1836, when church restoration was at a low ebb. Two modern churches however, St. John and St. Thomas, were built by *Butterfield* and the late *Sir G. G. Scott* respectively. Having visited these, and perhaps the Huddersfield College, the tourist will be ready to explore the country round.

Excursions :

- a. Holmfirth, Bilberry Reservoir, and Saddleworth (p. 99).
- b. Meltham, and ascend Deer Hill. A branch line runs to Meltham through an exceedingly picturesque valley, passing
 - 1½ LOCKWOOD STATION, where the line quits the Sheffield and Holmfirth branches. Near Woodfield House (Bentley Shaw) there is a tunnel to
 - 3 NETHERTON STATION, on the high ground to rt. of which is the village and church of South Crossland.
 - 3½ HEALEY STATION. The line ends at
 - 5 MELTHAM STATION. This is a brisk little town of 4,530 inhabitants, dependent on woolen, cotton, and thread mills. There are some very pretty almshouses at Wilshaw, 1½m. S.E. From Meltham a road runs straight up Deer Hill, 1641, where there is an extensive view, looking over Marsden and Stanedge to the E., and Huddersfield to the N. and N.E. Or the tourist may walk from Meltham to Wissenden Head, 3m., and visit the Isle of Skye (p. 20).
- c. To Elland (p. 59), 4m., passing (rt.) Fixby

Hall (Col. Edwards), or else to Stainland (p. 60), $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing, 4m. (l.), the site of the ancient Cambodunum.

- d. To Almondbury 2m., and Castle Hill, 1m. farther. The village is interesting for its fine church, restored and added to, 1876. It has an E. E. chancel, with Perp. chapels to the Kays and Beaumonts; the nave is Perp., and is remarkable for a curious old English inscription running round it, immediately under the roof. It is too long for reproduction here, but has reference to the scourging and crucifixion of Christ, and the date is 1522. The tower is also Perp., and a fine one, but the situation of the church close to the road is unfortunate. Notice also the cover of the font. Above the village (nearly 1m.) is the Castle Hill, 900 ft., marked by the very perfect mound and fosse of a camp running round the hill, probably Brito-Roman. In after days it was said that a castle existed here, built by the De Lacies in the time of Stephen. It is now represented by a castellated modern tavern. The view is very fine, embracing a vast extent of moors and hills all round, but particularly to the W. and S.; Stanedge, Deer Hill, Holme Moor, and other Yorkshire table lands being particularly conspicuous. At the foot lie Huddersfield and the valley of the Colne; while looking S. is a very pretty series of wooded dingles, with the spire of Farnley Tyas church crowning the hill. York Minster is *said* to be visible on a clear day. From Almondbury it is only 1m. to Fenay Bridge station on the Kirkburton line, and the tourist can proceed to the latter town or visit Woodsome Hall, thence returning by rail to Huddersfield; or, should he prefer, he can descend to the valley of the Holme and reach Berry Brow station.

- a. To Kirkburton by rail, the branch leaving the main line at

2 DEIGHTON STATION, and, soon crossing the Colne and the Leeds Canal, to

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ KIRKHEATON STATION. The village is oc-

occupied with making fancy woollen goods, and the church contains some good mural monuments and brasses to the Beaumonts, an old family of this neighbourhood, whose seat, Whitley Park, lies about 2m. to E.

5 FENAY BRIDGE STATION, (near which is Fenay Hall, a restored 17th century house) is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Woodsome Hall, the interesting old mansion of the Earl of Dartmouth, of the date of the 16th century, placed on a balustraded terrace, and abounding in irregular gables and stone windows. In the old fashioned hall, which has a gallery on one side, are portraits of the family of Kay, the original builders, and the whole house and furniture form an excellent and uncommon example of the time of Henry VIII.

7 KIRKBURTON STATION. There is nothing of interest in this little manufacturing town save its situation, which is in a very prettily wooded and broken district, full of lovely walks and paths. The Church is partly E. E., and partly Perp. One excursion may be taken up the valley to the W., to Farnley Tyas church (about 2m.), passing Storthes Hall (W. Horsfall-Bill), and another 2m. due S. to Shepley station on the Huddersfield and Penistone line.

The main line (also used by the L.Y.R.) runs from Huddersfield in a N.E. direction, sending off in about 2m. (rt.) the Kirkburton branch.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ BRADLEY STATION. (*Junction, l., with L.Y.R. line to Brighouse and Halifax.*) The Colne is crossed at its union with the Calder, just before arriving at the L.Y.R. station by Cooper Bridge, where there is another junction with the Halifax line, connecting it with Dewsbury and Leeds. On l. is Christ Church, Woodhouse, a little beyond which is Roe Head, where Charlotte Brontë was at school.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ MIRFIELD STATION. (*Junction with Heckmondwike, Lowmoor, and Bradford branch. Hotel, Black Bull. Pop. 11,512.*) Mirfield and its neighbourhood are largely engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloths, carpets, and blankets; but beyond its parish church, restored 1871 by Sir G. G. Scott, it contains nothing to detain the tourist.

Excursions :

To Bradford, 11m., by a branch of the L.Y.R., which will give the visitor an excellent idea of the country manufacturing districts, though individually there is little to see in them.

3 HECKMONDWIKE STATION. (*Pop.* 9286.) Here carpets, blankets, and "flushings" are largely made.

4 LIVERSEDGE STATION. (*Pop.* 12,743.) The church was built in 1816 by Rev. H. Roberson, who was the original of "Parson Yorke" in Miss Brontë's "Shirley."

5½ CLECKHEATON STATION. (*Pop.* 10,653.) In addition to the ordinary textiles, machine making is a staple trade here.

8 LOWMOOR STATION. (*Junction with Halifax and Bradford branch, G.N.R.*) Here are the celebrated ironworks, the oldest and the largest in the West Riding, employing about 4000 men. Those who have not had the opportunity of inspecting ironworks on a large scale, should endeavour to get permission to visit them.

11 BRADFORD STATION. (*L.Y.R.*) (P. 60.)

At Thornhill Junction (31½m.) the L.Y.R. branches off (rt.) for Wakefield, the L.N.W. running northwards to

33½ DEWSBURY STATION. (*Hotel, Royal. Pop.* 29,617. *Distances: Leeds, 9m.; Huddersfield, 7½m.; Manchester, 33½m.; Batley, 1m.; Wakefield, 5m.; Heckmondwike, 2½m.; Thornhill Lees, 1½m.*) Dewsbury, which is usually associated with Batley, is not only an important place as regards the trade of the district, but is interesting from its ancient history, as being the spot where Paulinus first preached to the heathen, and afterwards baptized them in the Calder. On this account was it that Dewsbury Church was, and still is, looked upon as the mother church of an immense ecclesiastical district, including even Huddersfield, which owns allegiance and pays an annual tribute to it. It is said indeed that the parish formerly occupied an area of 400 square miles. The building itself (All Saints) is not of such great antiquity, principally E. E., with Perp. alterations, but in the churchyard was formerly a cross of Saxon date, which was said to have been inscribed; and there are some stone

carvings, of Norman or pre-Norman date, built into the S. aisle. A duplicate of the cross is to be seen on the chancel gable. The town of Dewsbury, though rather prettily situated on the left bank of the Calder, is unprepossessing, as is usual with the centre of a great woollen locality. To N. of it is the suburb of Batley Carr.

Excursion :

Thornhill Church and Lees, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. A good Dec. church, and an old Elizabethan mansion at Lees House. Thornhill Church is to the S., overlooking the lees or meadows along the river side. It is specially interesting for its stained glass, and particularly the Perp. E. window, the subject of which is the tree of Jesse. Other more fragmentary windows were put up by the Savile family, 1497, while some are supposed to be of German origin. In the N. chapel are the canopied monuments, with effigies, of the Saviles, 16th century, viz. Sir George S. and wife (sister of the Earl of Strafford), Sir John S. and two wives, etc. Some earlier effigies of knights are supposed to belong to the Thornhills (temp. Edward IV.), who were the predecessors of the Saviles in this property. Near the church are the scanty ruins of Thornhill Hall, the old residence of these families, who (and especially the Saviles) were among the most important of Yorkshire notables, the latter having been stewards of the Honor of Wakefield and governors of Sandal Castle.

34½ BATLEY STATION. (*Junction with branches to Wakefield; to Birstal; and to Bradford, viâ Birkenshaw. Hotel, Batley Station (Lim.). Pop. 27,514.*) Batley, another populous clothing town, is associated with Dewsbury in parliamentary matters. It is the head quarters of that branch of textiles known as the shoddy trade, or the conversion of old clothes into material for new cloth, the stuff being torn into shreds by machines called "devils," and the fibres afterwards being treated according to the ordinary processes of blowing, carding, scribbling, and spinning. Large fortunes have been realized by the shoddy makers. The church (on the hill side) is Perp., and contains one or two monumental effigies, to one

of the Mirfields and a Lord Savile who lived at Howley Hall, nearly one mile N.E. St. Thomas's Church (1868) is conspicuous for its spire. The country is naturally pretty to the E., about Soothill Wood and Howley Park, where are the remains of the Saviles' house.

Excursions:

- a. To Birstal, 2m. by L.N.W. branch, passing
 - 1 CARLINGHOW STATION.
 - 2 BIRSTAL STATION. (Pop. 6768.) This is a large woollen village, with a church (Perp.) of rather unusual size. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is Oakwell Hall, interesting to the lovers of Miss Brontë as the "Field Head" in which Shirley dwelt. The name was, however, borrowed from another house so called, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther N., at which Dr. Priestley the chemist was born.
- b. To Bradford, by G.N.R., passing
 - 1 UPPER BATLEY STATION.
 - 2 HOWDEN CLOUGH STATION. Pretty broken scenery on right.
 - 3 DRIGHLINGTON STATION. (*Junction with line to Ardsley and Castleford.*) Worsted spinning and coal mining are carried on in this district. The village, together with that of Gildersome, where a colony of Flemish weavers formerly existed, is some little distance to the right. Oakwell Hall is only 1m. to the left.
 - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ BIRKENSHAW STATION. The village is on l., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is Tong, the church of which has a good Norman arch.
 - 6 DUDLEY HILL STATION. A little way S. is Bierley, dependent on the Bowling and Lowmoor ironworks. Bierley Hall was noted as the residence of Dr. Richardson the botanist, who planted here the first cedar of Lebanon ever sent to England by Sir Hans Sloane.
 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ LAISTERDYKE JUNCTION.
 - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ BRADFORD STATION (p. 60). (G.N.R.)

From Batley the line runs N.E., passing (rt.) the ruins of Howley Hall, the seat of Sir John Savile, 1590, and said to have been one of the finest houses in Yorkshire. During the civil war it was besieged and greatly

damaged by the Earl of Newcastle; and it was finally almost pulled down, and the park enclosed. A long tunnel (nearly 2m.) leads to

37½ MORLEY STATION. Woollens are here the staple trade. The old chapel of St. Mary (l.) was let on a lease of 500 years to the Presbyterians by the Earl of Sussex in the reign of Charles I., and is still in their hands.

39½ CHURWELL STATION.

41 WORTLEY STATION. A busy manufacturing suburb of Leeds. The line soon crosses the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and also the river Aire, and by a lofty viaduct enters

42½ LEEDS STATION (*Wellington*). (Leeds is described at p. 34.)

Railway Excursions.

IV. SHEFFIELD TO MASBORO', NORMANTON, AND LEEDS. (M.R.)

The Midland Railway, running northwards from Chesterfield and Dronfield, enters Yorkshire at

HEELEY STATION, from whence it is a short run through the suburbs to

2 SHEFFIELD STATION. (*Fares from London: 20/11, 13/1. Refreshm. rooms. There is a joint station for the M.S.L.R. and G.N.R. Population within the townships of Sheffield, Attercliffe, Darnall, Nether and Upper Hallam, Ecclesall Bierlow, and Brampton Bierlow, 284,210. Hotels: Victoria (G.N.R. station), Royal. Coaches to Bakewell, Baslow, Bawtry, Castleton, Hathersage, Dore, Dronfield, Unstone, Eyam, and Tideswell. Distances: London, 162m. (G.N.R.), 176m. (M.R.); York, 53m.; Doncaster, 18m.; Manchester, 41m.; Birmingham, 86m.; Barnsley, 17m.; Bradford, 46½m.; Chesterfield, 21m.; Derby, 45m.; Hull, 76m.; Huddersfield, 25½m.; Leeds, 38m.; Normanton, 27½m.; Wakefield, 24m.; Worksop, 16m.; Rotherham, 5m.; Bradfield, 6m.; Beauchief Abbey, 4m.; Hathersage, 9m.; Dronfield, 6½m.; Oughtibridge, 5m. Sheffield is the most populous and important town in South Yorkshire, as well as the chief seat of the steel and cutlery trade in all England. Indeed, until of late years it may be said to have been the steel emporium of the world; but it has somewhat fallen from its high estate, its trade having to some extent been driven away by the action of trades unions. The approach to the*

town from every side is heralded by enormous volumes of smoke, in which article indeed Sheffield may claim to be pre-eminent over any town in Britain. Its natural position, however, on a succession of hills is exceedingly picturesque, while the country in the immediate vicinity is beautiful in a high degree. Sheffield is seated on the banks of the Don, which, running from the N.W. from the Penistone moors, here makes a tremendous curve, and, after it has passed through the town, flows again N.E. towards Rotherham. In its course near Sheffield it receives the Rivelin, the Sheaf, and some other small streams. From the time of Chaucer, Sheffield "whittles" were in request, and ever since that period she has maintained her reputation for steel and iron, and particularly when worked up in the form of cutlery. In James I.'s reign the Company of Cutlers was formed, for regulating, and preventing abuses in, the trade; and this body still exists, commanding a good deal of attention, not only as directing the affairs of cutlery, but of the body politic of Sheffield. But though the town has from its earliest days founded its claims upon its manufacturing reputation, it has also some historical associations, a castle having been built here by the earlier Lords of Hallamshire, the hilly district or manor in which Sheffield is situated. The castle stood at the junction of the Don with the Sheaf, but has utterly disappeared. In Henry VIII.'s reign a manor house was built by the Earl of Shrewsbury, which had two illustrious visitors, though in both cases their fortunes were at a low ebb, viz. Cardinal Wolsey and Queen Mary of Scots, the latter of whom was imprisoned for twelve years in the castle. With the besieging and capture of this fortress by the Parliamentary troops, the mediæval history of Sheffield ceases. Since then, the most stirring events of Sheffield life have been in connection with industrial questions, for the solution of which it is to be regretted that the Sheffield men have often resorted to most unworthy means, of which "rat-tening" and intimidation are but too familiar forms. Every now and then, incidents have occurred of this kind, which will for ever be a blot upon the town.

Considering its great size and the extent of ground which it covers, there is not much sightseeing to be done. The parish church of St. Peter occupies high ground in the centre of the town. It is of the date of the 16th century, but has been rebuilt once or twice

in the present century. The nave is Perp., and from it arises a tower and lofty spire. The chief feature of interest of the church is the Shrewsbury Chapel, which contains the altar tomb with effigies of the 5th Earl, with his two countesses, also of the 6th Earl, who assisted at Queen Mary's execution, a fine example of gold and colour ornamentation. The inscription is by Foxe, of the "Book of Martyrs" celebrity. There are also two monuments, to a Sir T. Harrison and wife, and to a former vicar, by *Chantrey*, who, it should be mentioned, was born 1781 at Norton, a Derbyshire village some 3½ m. S. of Sheffield. There are upwards of thirty other churches in the town and suburbs, but the great majority of them were built for convenience, rather than with any eye to the architectural features of the district. The only other object of interest (not modern) is the Manor House, restored by the Duke of Norfolk, the lord of the manor, in which Queen Mary's room is shown, with a richly embossed ceiling. The Shrewsbury Hospital is a handsome range of Gothic buildings, originally founded by the 7th Earl, but completed later on by one of the Dukes of Norfolk. The more modern buildings are the Market Place; the Elliott statue in bronze (Elliott the corn-law rhymers was born at Masboro', and afterwards settled in Sheffield); the Cutlers' Hall, where the annual banquets of the company are held, and which contains some portraits and a bust of Montgomery the poet, who also was connected for many years of his life with Sheffield; the Music Hall; the Ruskin Museum; the Water Works offices; the Roman Catholic church in Norfolk Row, the rood screen of which is by *Pugin*; the Botanical Gardens (*an order from a member required*); the Cemetery (see Montgomery's mon.); the Wesleyan Proprietary School; and the Collegiate School: most of which are some little distance out of town, on the road which runs S.W. up the Porter valley. In this neighbourhood too are Endcliffe Hall (Sir John Brown), and Broom Hall (R.N. Phillips), an interesting old timbered mansion. See also the parks, of which the Norfolk Park is near the Manor House (a good view of the town), and a more recent one, opened by the Prince of Wales, 1876, to the W. on the Glossop road. On Ran Moor (2½ m. W.) is a Methodist Training College; and there is another educational institution, opened in 1879, called the Firth

College, after the name of its founder, which is one of the colleges in union with the Victoria University, Manchester. The typical sights of Sheffield are after all by far the most interesting, and consist in the large steel and cutlery establishments, to see which, as a rule, some introduction is necessary. Messrs. Rodgers' show-room (Norfolk street) however is open to all, and here the visitor will see the finest productions of the cutlery trade. The chief localities for the large works are the banks of the Don, where the valley opens somewhat out towards Brightside and Rotherham. The picturesque dingles and glens to the N. and W., however, have their specialities of trade, in the shape of grinders' "wheels," where the cutlers, divided into their several sections, such as table knife, saw, fork, file grinders, etc., carry on their avocations to a considerable extent, room and water power being cheaper here than in the heart of the town. In fact, the whole district of some seven or eight miles round, and extending on the S.W. to Hathersage in Derbyshire, is almost entirely given up to these staple trades. Steel is largely made both by the Bessemer process and the more old fashioned cementation process: armour plates are rolled at Sir John Brown & Co. (Limited), one of the most celebrated firms in the world; while there is every variety of specialities in cutlery, electro plating, and Britannia metal, as also in wire drawing, crinoline wire making, brass working, and hundreds of other subsidiary trades.

Excursions:

- a. Beauchief Abbey, nearly 4m. S., in Derbyshire; the fine old church of which is restored and used for service. It is a fine walk over the hills to Hathersage, past Redmire.
- b. Bradfield Reservoir, 6m. N.W., up the Loxley valley. It is famous as the scene of a terrible inundation in 1864, from the bursting of the reservoir, which covered 76 acres, and held 114,000,000 cubic feet of water. The whole valley as far as Sheffield was swept by the water, and nearly 300 people were drowned, besides a vast quantity of property destroyed.
- c. Wharncliffe Woods, by train to Oughtibridge, M.S.L.R.
- d. Rotherham and Conisborough Castle (M.R.), p. 43.

From Sheffield the Midland Railway runs N.E., on the left bank of the Don, through a district covered with ironworks, foundries, collieries, etc.

1½ **ATTERCLIFFE ROAD STATION.** On right are the busy suburbs of Attercliffe and Tinsley.

2½ **BRIGHTSIDE STATION.** (*Junction, l., with the M.S.L.R. branch to Barnsley.*) Overlooking the village (l.) is Win-cobank Hill, where is a circular British camp, from which traces of a ridge or early road run all the way to Mexborough. Further on (rt. side of river bank) is the site of the Roman station *AD FINES*, probably an intermediate station between Chesterfield and Castleford (*Legeolium*). The tower on the hill above is known as Boston Castle, and was built for a shooting box.

4½ **MASBORO' STATION.** This is a busy manufacturing suburb of Rotherham (p. 43), which with its noble church spire is seen on rt. The town is approached at a more convenient station by direct trains from Sheffield. Masboro' itself, which was formerly famous for its large ironworks, was the birthplace of Ebenezer Elliott, the corn-law rhymer and agitator, 1781. Furnaces and collieries accompany the traveller to

6½ **RAWMARSH STATION.** On l. the country is uninteresting, but it is prettier on rt., overlooking the Don valley, at Thrybergh, where near the church is a cross, the scene of a romantic story concerning the families of the Norman-villes and the Reresbys. Thrybergh Park (J. Fullerton) was the seat of this latter family until 1689.

9½ **SWINTON STATION.** (*Junction, rt., with line (M.S.L.R. and M.R.) to Doncaster* (p. 42.) On l., lm., are the Rockingham pottery works, from which porcelain bedsteads have been turned out. Cross the Doncaster and Barnsley line to

11½ **WATH STATION.** The village of Wath (a ford), or Wath-upon-Deerne, in the valley of which river it is situated, is on l. Close to

13½ **DARFIELD STATION** the little river Dare falls into the Deerne. Darfield village and church are on high ground to rt., commanding a fine view. The latter, Dec. and E. E., is worth a visit, both on account of its details (especially the Dec. tracery of S. aisle and clerestory windows) and the effigies of a knight and lady, temp. Richard II. Notice the obelisk in churchyard to the 189 miners killed in the Lundhill colliery explosion

of 1857. Middlewood Hall (F. H. Taylor). The railway leaves the valley of the Dearne between Darfield and

17½ CUDWORTH STATION (*Junction, l., with Barnsley branch*), passing

2 MONKBRETTON STATION. Nearly 1m. S. on the bank of the river are a few remains of a Cluniac priory founded by Adam Fitzswain in 1157, though it was never of much importance; there is however a good Perp. gatehouse.

3 BARNSELY STATION. (*Junction with M.S.L.R., both from Doncaster (South Yorkshire line) and from Penistone. Hotels: Royal, King's Head. Pop. 29,789. Distances: Penistone, 6m.; Doncaster, 14½m.; Silkstone, 3½m.; Wakefield, 10m.; Wentworth Castle, 3m.*

If Sheffield is not altogether an acceptable place to the tourist, Barnsley is still less so; for it is situated in a district dense with colliery smoke, while the town itself is uninteresting. It is a great seat of the linen trade; and damasks, sheetings, and flannels are also products of the neighbourhood. The church, originally built in the reign of Henry IV., has been so much altered and rebuilt, as to be almost modern. The parish registers are unusually well preserved. A pretty park was presented to the town in 1861 by Mrs. Locke. From the situation of Barnsley on high ground, it was usually designated as "bleak" Barnsley. Those who are interested in collieries can pay a visit to the Oaks pit, about 2m. W., and the scene of a terrible explosion in 1866, when 358 perished. The whole district indeed is redolent of mining disasters at different periods. It is a pleasant excursion (3m. S.) to Wentworth Castle (T. F. Vernon-Wentworth) at Stainborough, situated in a very beautiful park; the original house was built by the first Earl of Strafford, but was pulled down, and the present one erected or partly so by the second earl, in Queen Anne's reign. The statue of this earl, by *Rysbrack*, is in the quadrangle. In the interior is a fine collection of pictures by Holbein, Van Dyck, and others.

From Cudworth the line continues due N., passing (l.) Roystone village and (rt.) Lundhill colliery, to

21½ ROYSTONE STATION. The village is 1½ m. S., and contains a very interesting church (Dec. and Perp.) erected by the monks of the Cluniac priory of Monk Bretton. There is an almost perfect list of the vicars of Roystone from 1234, when Richard de Wallington was instituted on the presentation of the prior. The church has a very peculiar feature, of which only one other example is believed to exist in England, viz. a chamber with an oriel window, half way up the tower on the W. side. It was probably made either to hold a light as a beacon for the guidance of the monks from the monastery to the church, or for reading and meditation. There are some well preserved frescoes over the chancel arch, and a singular monument to Sandford Nevile, 1172. Passing (l.) Chevet Hall (Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart.), and (rt., Walton Hall (E. Hailstone), the railway reaches

24 SANDAL and WALTON STATION (p. 16). Wakefield (p. 16) is on the l. about 2m.

27½ NORMANTON STATION. (*Junction with the N.E.R. for York. Refreshm. rooms.*) This is an important place of separation for the northern traffic. Near

29 ALTOFTS STATION, the N.E.R. line to Castleford, South Milford, and York is given off on rt.

31 METHLEY STATION. (*Junction with L.Y.R. to Pontefract, and with the G.N.R. to Ardsley.*) On l. (nearly 1m.) is Methley Park (Earl of Mexborough), a fine house built by Sir John Savile, 1593, though much altered subsequently. It was once famous for its gallery with stained glass armorial bearings of Yorkshire families, but these have been long dispersed. The church (near the railway) is of more interest, as containing the Waterton chapel (rich Perp.) with monuments of Sir Robert Waterton (1424), the founder, and his wife; alabaster coloured effigies of Lord Welles, who fell at the battle of Towton 1461, and his wife; and several tombs of the Savile family, created Earls of Mexborough. The roof and screen of the chapel are both worth notice. The railway now approaches the Aire (rt. bank), and reaches

33 WOODLESFORD STATION. On l. (½ m.) is the village of Oulton (the birthplace of Bentley the scholar), the church of which was from designs by *Rickman*, of Gothic architectural fame. On rt., across the river, is Swillington

Hall (James Lowther, M.P.). In the church is the monument of Rev. H. Robinson, who was ejected from Leeds by order of the Commonwealth parliament. As the traveller proceeds he gains a view (rt.) of Temple Newsam (p. 39).

37 HUNSLET STATION.

38 LEEDS STATION. (*The Wellington is the joint station of M.R., L.N.W., and N.E.R. Refreshm. rooms on all platforms. A few hundred yards off is the Central Station, used by the G.N.R. and L.Y.R. Fares from London by M.R., 25/9, 15/5. Sub-stations at Holbeck Junction, Armley, Wortley, Hunslet, Marsh Lane, Cross Gates, and Headingley. Hotels: Queen's (Wellington Station); Great Northern (Central Station); Albion, Bull and Mouth (both in Brig-gate); Boar's Head, and Trevelyan Temperance (both in Boar Lane). Pop. 309,126. Post Office in Park Row. Omnibuses and tram cars to all the suburbs. Distances: London, 205m. (M.R.); 226m. (L.N.W.); 186m. (G.N.R.); Bradford, 8m.; Birmingham, 116m.; Halifax, 16m.; Liverpool, 74m.; Manchester, 42½m.; Huddersfield, 16½m.; Hull, 55½m.; Dewsbury, 9m.; Wakefield, 9m.; Doncaster, 30m.; Adel, 5m.; Bramham, 11m.; Burley, 2m.; Kirkstall Abbey, 2½m.; Roundhay Park, 3½m.; Boston Spa, 12m.; Wetherby, 14m.; Temple Newsam, 5m.; Harewood, 9m.; Harrogate, 17m.; Ilkley, 16m. As far as size and commercial importance go, Leeds is the chieftown of Yorkshire, and indeed ranks as the fifth in England. Its history is singularly scanty, although Loidis was a royal residence in the Saxon epoch, and was probably the capital of the then kingdom of Deira. It was evidently of not much importance in the Roman era, for, though the country around abounds in roads and stations, there was not one at Leeds. In Norman times, the De Lacis built a fortress, which was taken by Stephen, and in which Richard II. was imprisoned; but it has long since disappeared. With the exception of some struggles during the civil war, when Leeds changed hands once or twice, all the other incidents affecting the town are of an industrial character. The clothing trade, of which Leeds is the head quarters, was established originally by Edward III., who settled Flemish workmen here; and since the beginning of the 18th century Leeds has steadily and rapidly advanced in prosperity and population.*

It is situated on both sides the banks of the Aire, the valley of which is here pretty open. But modern requirements have expanded the town to a considerable distance on each side, the adjoining villages on the heights to the N. being gradually incorporated with the older portion. From its exclusively commercial character, and the quantities of dense smoke constantly given off by the multitudinous factories and works, Leeds cannot claim advantages as a desirable place of residence. But the country nevertheless, on the N. and W., is picturesque to a great degree, and here, therefore, we chiefly find the mansions of the merchants and those who are obliged to reside in the neighbourhood.

The parish church, in Kirkgate, which in its modern days is associated with the memory of Dean Hook, who was for many years vicar of Leeds, was rebuilt in Dec. style, 1840, and has a fine tower 139 ft. high. The interior is rich with carved oak and stained glass. The beautiful reredos of alabaster is from designs by *Theed*. Amongst the monuments, is one by *Flaxman* to Capts. Beckett and Walker, who fell at Talavera; to R. H. Leigh, by *Westmacott*; a Crimean mon., etc. (*An exceedingly good musical service.*)

St. John's, 1634, is remarkable for retaining its original fittings, as arranged just before the civil war begun. There are the old carved pews and pulpit, and, within the altar rails, a marble statue of the founder, John Harrison, a London merchant, who also built the adjoining hospital. St. Saviour's, Cavalier Hill, is of Dec. character, and is supposed to have been built by Dr. Pusey anonymously. St. John's, Holbeck, is E. E., from designs by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*. Altogether there are 32 churches in Leeds and suburbs, the greater part of them remarkably plain and uninteresting. Of the public buildings in Leeds, the chief is the Town Hall in Park Square, from designs by *Brodrick*, and opened by the Queen in 1858. The exterior elevation, of Corinthian order, crowned by a lofty domed tower, is exceedingly good. In the vestibule is a statue of the Queen by *Noble*, and there are some portraits of local celebrities. The Victoria Hall in the interior will hold 8000 persons, and is remarkable for its magnificent organ by *Gray and Davidson*. (*Performances are given weekly, which the tourist should make a point of hearing.*) In the same building are the Law

Courts and Council Chamber. Near it, in Cookridge Street, is a Mechanics' Institute, which, for the completeness of its arrangements and its excellent library, ranks amongst the best of the kind in England. The Exchange, corner of Albion Street, was built 1876, and has a fine central chamber. The Philosophical Hall, in Bond Street, has an excellent museum and library; the archæological, zoological and geological collections are full of local interest; the series of mammalia in the zoological room is considered by Professor Owen to be one of the most complete in the kingdom. The Infirmary (Great George Street) is from designs by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*, at the cost of £101,000, and is remarkable for being on the isolated or pavilion principle, by which the greatest amount of quiet, ventilation, and security from contagion is secured. The Corn Exchange is a huge circular building, in Call Street, in the form of a Roman amphitheatre. The Mixed Cloth Hall is a large ugly building, nearly opposite the Wellington Station. Close by is a statue of Sir R. Peel, by *Behnes*. There is also a White Cloth Hall in Wellington Street; but the only interest of these establishments is during market hours, when an immense deal of cloth is disposed of in a very short time. Of educational establishments, the two principal are, the Grammar School, founded 1552 by Sir W. S. Priest (though the present Dec. building on Woodhouse Moor was not erected till 1858); and at Headingley, about one mile beyond the school, a large and handsome Wesleyan College.

As in most of the manufacturing towns of the North, the works and factories of Leeds are the real sights to be seen, especially by those who have the good fortune to obtain permission; for it need scarcely be remarked that they are not open promiscuously to the general public. The staple trades of the town and district may be said to be cloth, flax, leather, iron, and engineering; and as a sample of each, may be mentioned (flax spinning), the mills of Messrs. Marshall, which are probably the largest in the world, one room alone in this vast establishment occupying two acres of ground, and employing over 1000 hands; the exterior of the factory is worth a visit, for its massive Egyptian character: (cloth) the works of Messrs. Gott and Co., at Bean Ings: (leather) the Sheepscar works of Messrs. Wilson, Walker and Co.

(iron) the Airedale Foundries of Messrs. Kitson for locomotives, boilers, etc.; or the Wellington Foundry of Messrs. Fairbairn, where machine making is largely carried on. Glass making and the chemical trades are also very important in Leeds; together with linen, thread, worsted, carpet, canvas and sacking factories, dye works, tanneries, tobacco factories, breweries, corn and seed mills, and the many others which go to make up the materials of a large industrial community. The greater part of these works are seated on the banks of the Aire, which, at the bottom of Briggate, is crossed by a handsome iron bridge, by *Dyne Steel*.

Excursions:

- a. To Kirkstall Abbey, 2m. up the valley of the Aire. (*Tram cars frequently.*) Although the remains of this venerable abbey are situated very incongruously amidst the din and smoke of ironworks, the remains are in good preservation and unusually complete. In this respect indeed, Fountains Abbey only excels it. It was founded in the 12th century by Henry de Laci for Cistercian monks, first of all at Barnoldswick (p. 88); but the establishment here not prospering, it was removed to Kirkstall. The abbey became generally prosperous and wealthy, although it had its ups and downs, and occasionally got deep into debt. At the dissolution it came into the hands of Archbishop Cranmer, and has since changed owners many times. The details are mostly Trans. Norm., though the tower (or what remains of it) is Perp., as is also the E. end of the choir. The characteristics of most of the Cistercian churches were, a long, narrow, and unadorned nave, a low tower, and a disregard to the orientation, together with a peculiar form of chapter-house; and all these we find at Kirkstall, with the exception of the tower, which was added in the 16th century, though it subsequently fell from its own weight. The points most worth notice are the W. front, of unusual design; the long nave and transepts, each of which latter have an eastern aisle (no western),

divided into chapels; the very short choir; the cloister on S. side of nave, with its round-headed windows and doors; and the chapter-house on the E. side of S. transept, divided into three bays. Here are a few stone coffins, belonging probably to some of the abbots. To the S. are the monastic buildings, viz. the refectory, the common room or frater house, the kitchen, the foundations of the hospitium or guest lodging, and the covered cloister, 172 ft. long, above which was the dormitory. To the N.W. of the abbey is the gate-house, now in private grounds. It is evident that the monastic buildings were on a large and handsome scale, and testified to the position held by the abbots. Not far from the abbey are the Kirkstall Ironworks, not the first of the kind, it is thought, on this spot, for the monks were well aware of the value of iron ore and the necessity for smelting it.

- b.* To Adel or Addle Church, 5m. N., passing the pleasant suburban district of Woodhouse Moor. 2m. Headingley, a favourite residential locality. Here are the Wesleyan College and the Skyrack Oak, the relics of a very old tree which gave the name to the hundred or wapentake. 3m. Headingley Moor, rt. of which is Weetwood and Meanwood Hall (W. B. Denison). 5m. Adel. This was a station in the Roman era, on the road that led from Castleford or, more probably, Tadcaster (Calcaria), to Ribchester in Lancashire. The site of this is near a mill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the village, where Roman altars and remains have been found. The church, founded in 12th century by Ralph Paganel, is a very interesting little Norm. building, with Norm. round-headed windows on the N. side. The S. door and the chancel arch are admirable examples of enriched Norm. decoration, with elaborate sculpture, especially on the pediment of the former and the piers of the latter. In the parish is the Leeds Reformatory for boys, established 1857. Some little distance to the E. are the Cookridge Convalescent Hospital,

and Cookridge Hall (R. D. Marshall), once the old house of the Duke of Buckinghamshire, 1720, a celebrated court wit and favourite. It is a charming walk of 5m. N.E. from Adel to Harewood (p. 62).

- c. To Roundhay Park, nearly 4m. (*Omnibus.*) This was purchased by the corporation for £140,000, and opened as a public park. It is certainly one of the most beautiful in Eng'and, for it covers 773 acres, and abounds in the most picturesque series of valleys, woods and lakes; and, though so near the smoke of Leeds, it furnishes one of the most delightful contrasts possible.
- d. To Temple Newsam (Mrs. Meynell Ingram), 5m. S.E. The easiest way of getting there is to go to Crossgates Station, on the Leeds and Selby line, from whence through Whitkirk (p. 51), it is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Temple Newsam (*permit required from steward*) was originally a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded in 1181, and, on their extinction, passed into the hands of the D'Arcys, and subsequently of the Earl of Lennox. Here was born Darnley, the ill fated husband of Mary Queen of Scots, though the portion of the mansion which contained his room was destroyed by a fire. The house with its noble front, and its openwork battlement formed by letters cut in stone, was built in Charles I.'s reign, and is celebrated for its gallery of pictures, one of the most important in the kingdom, containing examples by Rubens, Titian, Guido, Rembrandt, A. Dürer, and other old masters.
- e. To Harewood Castle (p. 62).
- f. To Otley, Ilkley, and Bolton Abbey (p. 79).
- g. To Harrogate (p. 64).
- h. To Pontefract (p. 46).
- i. To Bramham Park, Clifford, Boston Spa, and Thorp Arch (p. 53).

Railway Excursions.

V. SHEFFIELD TO PENISTONE AND HUDDERSFIELD. (M.S.L.R.)

This route forms part of the main line between Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and conveys the traveller through some of the prettiest scenery in the Riding. Quitting the Victoria Station at Sheffield (p. 27), it soon leaves the outskirts of the town, passing at once into a prettily wooded and broken country, which however is plentifully populated with grinders, who have taken advantage of the little streams to fix their wheels in these valleys.

3½ WADSLEY BRIDGE STATION. Here is the South Yorkshire Lunatic Asylum. The village and district are dependent on steel rolling and converting works, as well as on knife, file, and comb making. At

5 OUGHTIBRIDGE STATION the scenery becomes very picturesque, the railway passing through the narrow defile of the Don river, overhung on rt. by the noble woods of Wharnccliffe (*open on Mondays and Wednesdays*). The best way of proceeding from the station is to ascend through the woods, and walk to the Wharnccliffe Lodge, a house built 1510 by Sir Thomas Wortley, and situated in the very heart of this romantic district, on the brink of the glen and close to the Dragon's Den. Wharnccliffe Chase, the property of the Earl of Wharnccliffe, who lives a little to the N. at Wortley Hall, is a wild range of rocky ridge, covered with wood, and extending for some miles along the glen of the Don, the scenery of which even the coke ovens and steel works cannot spoil. For excursionists from Sheffield, the best way for exploring these woods is to commence at Oughtibridge Station, and walk N., returning from Wortley Station. Wharnccliffe Lodge was for some time the residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. At this point, a fine natural terrace extends along the Wharnccliffe Crags, and close by is a little cave called the Dragon's Den, celebrated as being the residence of the terrible dragon of Wantley, who, according to the old ballad, was slain by More of More Hall, the latter house, on the Ewden brook, being seen on the opposite side of the valley. But though the occurrence rests on the most shadowy tradition, the association clings to the spot, and is in admirable keeping with the wonderfully wild

scenery. At the juncture of a little stream with the Don is

7 DEEPCAR STATION, where the valley is made lurid by coke ovens.

8½ WORTLEY STATION. This is the most northerly point from which to explore the Wharneliffe Chase. On the ridge above (rt.) is the well cared for and pretty village of Wortley, and the Hall (Earl of Wharnccliffe), a modern house, charmingly situated. Passing, rt., the village of Thurgoland, where steel wire is made, the tourist reaches

12½ PENISTONE STATION. (*Junction of main line with Huddersfield branch; also with branch to Silkstone and Barnsley. Refreshm. rooms. Pop. 2254. Inn, Rose and Crown. Distances: Sheffield, 12½m.; Huddersfield, 13m.; Manchester, 28m.; Wortley, 4m.; Barnsley, 6m.; Silkstone, 3m.*) Penistone is a small town, though very extensive parish, on the banks of the Don, which here is merely a moorland stream. The church is the only object of interest, Dec., with an exceedingly good Perp. panelled oak roof and a lofty Dec. tower. It is built of the hard gritstone of the district, and for that reason is devoid of much ornamentation. The scenery around Penistone presents a great contrast to that of the Wharnccliffe district. The town stands high, at the brink of the elevated moorland, which extends for so many miles, even into Lancashire, on the W. On the moors to the S. are the sources of the Derbyshire streams, while both the Don and Little Don rise in this parish. It may be mentioned that the ancestors of Wordsworth the poet were yeomen here.

Excursions :

- a. To WOODHEAD STATION on the main line, passing (5) DUNFORD BRIDGE STATION, and through the famous Woodhead tunnel, said to be the longest in Britain, being over 3m. It is carried through a millstone grit range of the Pennine chain, and took seven years to get through. Woodhead is in Lancashire, but the tourist will find the excursion worth taking, to get a glance at the enormous reservoirs in Longden Dale, which supply Manchester with water.
- b. By rail to Barnsley, passing

2½ SILKSTONE STATION (*junction with M.S.L.R. branch through Worsbrough, to Mexborough and Doncaster*), situated in the celebrated Silkstone colliery district. In the village (nearly 1m. l.) is a fine church, restored by *Salvin*, principally Dec., but containing also some Norm. details, and a Perp. chapel to the Wentworths and Beaumonts. In it is a mon. to Sir T. Wentworth and wife (temp. Charles II.). There is also a mon. to Bramah, the famous locksmith, who was a native of Silkstone. Notice the curious gurgoyles on the Perp. tower. 2m. N.W. is Cannon Hall (W. Spencer Stanhope, M.P.), where is preserved the bow of Little John, Robin Hood's lieutenant.

4 DODWORTH STATION.

6 BARNSLEY STATION (p. 32).

From Penistone the line to Huddersfield runs N.W., arriving at

16½ DENBY DALE STATION, where a pretty valley is crossed by a long viaduct. In the village of Denby, ¼m. S., a good deal of handloom weaving is carried on. Passing l. the village of Cumberworth, the line enters a tunnel.

18½ SHEPLEY STATION. From hence it is a charming walk to Kirkburton (p. 23), nearly 2m. rt. The line now passes through the Thurstonland tunnel, and reaches

21 BROCKHOLES STATION (*junction with Holmfirth branch*), and follows this line (L.Y.R.) to Huddersfield. There is a fine view (l.) of the distant range of Stanedge and Deer Hill, and farther S. the conspicuous tower of Cook's Study, on the range beyond Holmfirth.

25½ HUDDERSFIELD STATION (p. 20).

Railway Excursions.

VI. SHEFFIELD TO ROTHERHAM, MEXBOROUGH AND DONCASTER. (M.S.L.R.)

From Sheffield (*Victoria Station*) the M.S.L.R. follows the same course as the M.R. (p. 31) although on the opposite bank of the Don, passing

1½ ATTERCLIFFE STATION.

2 BROUGHTON LANE STATION.

3 TINSLEY STATION. (*Junction, l., with Wombwell and Barnsley line*)

5 ROTHERHAM STATION. (*There is also a town station for M.R. and one at Masboro' for the main line M.R. trains.* Pop. 34,782. *Hotels: Crown, Royal. Coach to Bawtry. Distances: Sheffield, 5m.; Doncaster, 13m.; Conisborough 8m.; Wentworth, 4m.; Roche Abbey, 8m.*) Rotherham, though a very busy manufacturing town, dependent on its iron and steel, stone china and pottery, glass, chemical, and railway carriage works, is remarkable for its magnificent old cruciform Perp. church, justly considered one of the finest in the north of England, the crocketed spire of which gives a venerable air even to the smoky town. It is usually ascribed to Archbishop Scott, 1480, but a good deal of it appears to be earlier than this date, such as parts of the tower, chancel and transepts. The chief points of interest are the W. front, with doorway and fine Perp. window above; the clerestory and pinnaced buttress; the general proportions of the nave; the fan tracery roof of the central tower; the sedilia in the chancel; the Lady Chapel at the end of the S. aisle, and the corresponding chapel of St. Ann, in which there are some brasses (16th century), together with a mon. to John Shaw, a former vicar, 1672. There is also a mural mon. by *Flaxman*. It is singular that the church should have been restored by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*, a namesake of the founder. Rotherham Church was once collegiate, the College of Jesus having been founded by Archbishop Rotherham, but this has long since disappeared. There is an old chapel, resembling, though not so interesting as, Wakefield, on the bridge over the Don, which is here joined by the Rother, flowing from the S.

Excursions:

- a. Conisborough Castle (p. 44).
- b. Wentworth Woodhouse (4m. N.W.) on the Barnsley road, passing (rt.) Barbot Hall, a seat of Lord Howard, and 2m. the village of Greasborough. Thence turn up (l.) to the Morley Lodge. Wentworth House is the splendid seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding (*open during the absence of the family*), situated in the charming park of Wentworth Woodhouse, in which should be noticed the mausoleum erected to the statesman Marquis of Rockingham, which contains his statue by *Nollekens*;

the column erected by the same marquis in triumph at the acquittal of his friend Keppel; and the series of lakes nearly in the centre of the park. The house itself, built by the first marquis, superseded the older one in which Sir Thomas Wentworth, the great Earl of Strafford (who was executed), resided. It has a very long frontage of 600 ft., with a portico in the middle, and, in the interior, one of the finest galleries of paintings in England. Particularly notice the two portraits of the Earl of Strafford by *Van Dyck*, in whose works this collection is especially rich, as also in those of Reynolds and Lely. After having seen the house and park, visit the old church which is to the N.W. and was rebuilt by the great earl, 1684. It contains his mon., together with those of other Wentworths (16th century), and an altar tomb of the Gascoignes. A new church has been built here by Earl Fitzwilliam within the last few years. If time permit, visit also Hoover Stand (1m. E.), erected by the first Marquis of Rockingham, in honour of the peace of 1748 (*an extensive view*). From Wentworth Church it is about 2½m. to Chapel-town station on the Sheffield and Barnsley line.

c. Roche Abbey, 8m. (p. 97.)

From Rotherham the line keeps the valley of the Don to

9 SWINTON STATION (p. 31) (*junction with Midland line to Leeds*), and

10 MEXBOROUGH STATION (*junction of S. Yorkshire branch M.S.L.R. to Barnsley*), which is a place of busy traffic. The village itself (on l.) is employed in large pottery and iron works. At its eastern end is the Castle Hill, a circular mound with an enclosure, of British or Saxon date, and which forms part of a line of entrenchment which ran through Wincobank (p. 31) to Sheffield. The scenery of the Don becomes broken and picturesque at

13 CONISBOROUGH STATION. The village is on a line of cliffs on rt. Here is the castle of Conisborough or Coningsburgh, made classic for ever by Sir Walter Scott having fixed it as the residence of Athelstan the Unready.

in his "Ivanhoe." A fortress no doubt existed here in Saxon times, as evinced from its name and its position, so similar to Mexborough. The present castle, however, is Norman, and is believed to have been built by an Earl of Warrenne (16th century). It continued with this family until Edward III.'s reign, and now belongs to the Duke of Leeds. The principal points are: the entrance near the village, a winding path flanked by round towers, and the circular keep tower, 86 ft. high, with walls of great thickness and enormous buttresses. The keep is of four storeys, including the dungeon, and each storey is gained by a staircase in the wall, though all the floors have disappeared. The third floor was probably the chief apartment of the owner, and from it opens the chapel, a very small plain room of two bays. There is, however, a window with some Norm. moulding. The visitor should ascend to the summit of the tower (although with care), for the sake of the view, which is most picturesque. A mound or barrow outside the castle is called the grave of Hengist, on the most fragmentary evidence. The Norm. church of Conisborough is interesting; this also was built by an Earl of Warrenne, and was given by him to the Cluniac priory of Lewes. In the neighbourhood of the village, brick and tile making, with sickle grinding, is carried on, and there are a good many stone quarries in the magnesian limestone. On l. (1m.), at Cadeby, is an elaborate chapel built by *Sir G. G. Scott* for *Sir Joseph Copley*, at a cost of £6000. It will, however, only hold 120 people.

15 SPROTBOROUGH STATION. Close by (on rt.) is Warmsworth, with pretty scenery, in which the limestone is conspicuous. In a meetinghouse here Fox the Quaker once preached. 1m. l., on other side the Don, Sprotborough Church and Hall (*Sir J. Copley, Bart.*), the latter of which possesses a few good pictures and an interesting library. In the church are some mons. and brasses to the Fitzwilliams (15th century), and also to the Copleys, who inherited this estate by a marriage with the Fitzwilliam family. Notice also in the church a singular sculptured stone chair, of the date of 13th century. Soon after leaving this station the line joins the G.N.R. and reaches
(18) DONCASTER STATION (p. 9).

Railway Excursions.

VII. WAKEFIELD TO PONTEFRACT, KNOTTINGLEY, SNAITH, AND GOOLE. (L.Y.R.)

Quitting the L.Y.R. station at Wakefield (p. 16) the line runs at first to the S., crossing the Midland Railway, and then turns somewhat N.E. Sandal Castle is visible (rt.).

2 CROFTON STATION. In the distance (rt.) is seen Walton Hall. The village of Crofton is also on rt. between this line and G.N.R. Crofton Hall (E. Tew).

4 SHARLSTON STATION. On rt. ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) is Sharlston Hall, an old Elizabethan house of some interest.

6 FEATHERSTONE STATION. L. are Snyderdale Hall and Aketon Hall (G. Bradley).

8 PONTEFRACT STATION (*junction with Methley and Leeds line. Hotels: Red Lion, Elephant. Pop. 8798. Distances: Leeds, 12m.; Wakefield, 8m.; Doncaster, 14m.; Knottingley, 2m.; Ferrybridge, 2½m.; Darrington, 2½m.; Badsworth, 5m.; Castleford, 3m.; Methley, 4m.*). Pontefract (frequently called Pomfret) is one of the most interesting towns in Yorkshire, though it is principally from its associations with the history of the past. It lies some little distance off the great north road, but on a line of Roman road between Doncaster (Danum) and Castleford (Legeolium). It was not however a Roman station itself, its history commencing with its Norman castle founded by Ilbert de Lacy in the reign of the Conqueror, which afterwards became the chief seat of the Honor of Pontefract. After the Lacy family came to an end in 14th century, it fell into the possession of the Earl of Lancaster, and afterwards to John of Gaunt, at whose death it was seized by Richard II., who was himself imprisoned here on the regaining of the crown by Henry IV. Two great historical events occurred here: the beheading of the great Earl of Lancaster, 1322, for treason against Edward II. in leading the confederate barons against him; and the death of Richard II., who, after a short imprisonment in the castle, came to an untimely fate, either by stabbing or starvation (1400). Pontefract subsequently became the enforced abiding place of several important personages, such as the Dukes of Bourbon and Orleans, James I., King of Scotland, the Earl of Salisbury, Earl

Rivers (who was also beheaded here, 1483), and others of less note. It was besieged during the Pilgrimage of Grace, and several times afterwards in the civil war, each event being marked by extreme stubbornness, on the part of both besieged and besiegers. In 1644 it was unsuccessfully attempted by Sir Thos. Fairfax, but was captured during the next year. In 1648 it was regained for the king by Colonel Morris, but again besieged and taken by General Lambert in the same year, and was afterwards dismantled. The ruins of the Norman castle are well situated on a high rock, on which a (probably) Saxon mound existed, previous to Lacy's fortress. The chief points of interest are the round towers at the base of the keep, which are in reality solid bastions; the keep itself, which is reached by a flight of steps; the chapel; the subterranean passages and chambers on the N.; the apartments in which Richard II. and the Earl of Lancaster were imprisoned. The latter was beheaded on the hill above the castle, known as St. Thomas's hill, and was buried in the church of the Cluniac priory. A coffin was found however in 1828, supposed to contain the bones of the earl, which was taken to Lord Houghton's grounds at Fryston Hall. Pontefract has two churches: All Saints', which was nearly destroyed by Cromwell, but which has been more or less restored, has a fine Perp. tower with octagonal turret; St. Giles is of the date of the 16th century. At the S. of the town is the site of the Cluniac priory, founded by Robert de Lacy, 11th century. Pontefract is one of the pleasantest little towns in Yorkshire, clean and well built, with a good market place (notice the bull's head and the gate, the town's arms). It has no special trade beyond that of growing liquorice, the little lozenges of which, stamped with the "gate," are so familiar to lovers of this dainty. It has been grown in Pontefract since the reign of Elizabeth.

Excursions:

- a. Ackworth, 3m. S., where is a large Quaker school founded 1778 by Dr. John Fothergill, a celebrated Yorkshire physician. Among the *alumni* were Wm. Howitt and Wiffen, the translator of Tasso. The Flounders Institute was founded 1848 by a Quaker of that name as a training school.

Ackworth Park (Wm. Peel) was once the residence of Mr. Gully, M.P., celebrated as a prize-fighter. The church (restored 1851) has good stained glass, and there is a pretty Roman Catholic chapel at Ackworth Grange (W. F. Tempest) 1m. E. From Ackworth (which is divided into High and Low) the walk may be extended 3m. E. to Wentbridge, where the scenery of the Went valley, though on a small scale, is exceedingly pretty. The river runs through a glen of magnesian limestone, the most picturesque portion being at Brocken Dale and Smeaton Crag, where the N. side of the glen is bounded by the woods of Stapleton Park (J. H. Barton). Lower down, overlooking it on the S. side, is Kirk Smeaton church, whence the pedestrian may make his way 2½m. to Norton station on the Doncaster and Knottingley line (the old main line to York). Or should he wish to walk back to Pontefract, he can proceed through Darrington and Carleton, 3½m.

- b. Castleford, 3m. N., passing through Houghton. Both these places are seats of the glass trade; Castleford (*station on N.E.R. and G.N.R., pop. 10,523*) being particularly famous for its glass bottles, which are made here in enormous quantities. It is situated on a bend of the river Aire, just below its junction with the Calder, and in Roman days was celebrated as the station of Legeolium. The Ermine Street runs S.E. from it to Doncaster (Danum) and due N. to Tadcaster (Calcaria) and Aldborough (Isurium).

A little beyond Pontefract, the line passes (l.) the old Elizabethan hall of the Talbots, and soon arrives at

10 KNOTTINGLEY STATION. (*Junction with G.N.R. to Doncaster (S.) and York via South Milford (N.). This was the main line from London to York before the completion of the Doncaster and Selby section.*) Knottingley is a busy place, dependent on glass works and magnesian limestone quarrying, signs of which are seen all along the line from Womersley station, 4m. on the Doncaster line (Womersley Park, Lady Hawke). Though there is nothing to detain the tourist, there are interesting

Excursions :

- a. To Ferrybridge, Brotherton, and Fryston Hall, all within 2-3m. N. At Ferrybridge, where the Aire is crossed, a fight took place, 1461, between Lord Fitzwalter for King Edward IV., and the Lancastrian forces under Lord Clifford, when both leaders were slain. At Brotherton was born Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, son of Margaret of France, queen of Edward I., who was hunting in the neighbourhood when the interesting event suddenly took place. The church is dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor. Close by is Byram Hall (Sir J. Ramsden, Bart.). On the opposite side of the river is the village of Ferry Fryston, and a little farther N., Fryston Hall (Lord Houghton), in whose grounds is the stone coffin dug up at Pontefract, and supposed to contain the remains of the beheaded Earl of Lancaster.
- b. Birkin Church (3m. N.E., *cross the Aire at Beal*), built by the Templars in 12th century. With the exception of the S. aisle (Dec.), it is all of good Norm. character (especially the enriched S. door), and in the nave is an effigy, supposed to be that of the Preceptor of the Order.

14½ WHITLEY BRIDGE STATION, on the Knottingley and Goole Canal. The scenery for the rest of the route is flat and uninteresting.

16½ HENSALL STATION, beyond which the Doncaster, Selby, and York line is crossed. Here is a modern brick church by *Butterfield*.

20 SNAITH STATION. (*Hotel, Downe Arms. Pop. 1963.*) Snaith is a small town on the S. bank of the Aire, dependent on agriculture and malting. The church is a fine one (E. E. and Perp.), especially the W. tower of four stages, E. E. up to the battlements, which are Perp. The nave and clerestory are mostly Perp., while the chancel has details of E. E., Perp., and Dec. N. of the chancel is the Stapleton Chapel with mons. to that family; and S. is that of the Dawnay family, whose present representative is Lord Downe. Here are the mons. of Sir John Dawnay (15th century), and Ralph Acloume, who married into that family; with portions of

the armour of Sir Thomas Dawnay, 1642. See also the statue of Lord Downe (1832), by *Chantrey*. Snaith church was in former days a "peculiar," i.e. free from episcopal jurisdiction, and was attached to the Priory of Selby; it is supposed, indeed, that a small monastic establishment formerly existed here. 1m. S. of Snaith is Cowick Hall (B. Shaw), where John of Gaunt once had a hunting lodge; and the same distance N. is Carlton Hall (Lord Beaumont). The church was rebuilt by Lady Beaumont (1863), and is worth seeing for its interior.

23 RAWCLIFFE STATION. The village (1.) is on the S. bank of the Aire. Right of railway is the Goole Canal and the Dutch river, constructed by Cornelius Vermuyden (1630), the celebrated Dutch drainer. It is formed out of the channel of the Don, which runs up from Thorne, on the S.

26 GOOLE STATION. (*Also a station on N.E.R. from Doncaster to Thorne and Hull. Hotels: Sydney, Lowther. Pop. 10,339. Steamers to Hull, Antwerp, and Rotterdam.*) The port of Goole, which is the busy outlet of the products of Lancashire and West Riding to the North Sea, and by which on the other hand Holland sends to England immense quantities of fruit and vegetables, is formed by the Ouse, near the points of junction with the Aire and Don. Not far below it the Trent falls in, and the two together form the estuary of the Humber. Considerable dock accommodation has been made here by the railway and the navigation companies; and with the exception of these, there is nothing to detain the visitor. The Ouse here separates the West from the East Riding.

Railway Excursions.

VIII. LEEDS TO WETHERBY, TADCASTER, AND YORK. (N.E.R.)

By this line, which follows the Leeds and Selby railway of the N.E.R. as far as

4 CROSSGATES STATION (*junction with main line to Selby and Church Fenton*), the traveller will be able to visit the interesting district of the Lower Wharfe. It is of course not the direct route between Leeds and York, which leaves the Selby line at Micklefield Junction, and thence by Church Fenton and Bolton Percy. 3m.

S. of Crossgates is the church of Whitkirk, which contains mons. (temp. Henry VII.) to Robert Scargill and his wife, who lived at Thorpe Hall, and to Lord and Lady Irvine by *Nollekens*. Whitkirk was the birth-place of Smeaton, the builder of Eddystone lighthouse. Farther S. is Temple Newsam (p. 39), easier reached from the Midland Railway. Passing (l.) Seacroft Hall (J. Wilson), the line reaches

5½ **SCHOLES STATION**, 1½m. E. of which is the village of Barwick-in-Elmete, with its singular earthworks, called Wendell Hill and Hall Tower Hill; the latter some 30 ft. high and 200 ft. round at its base. Around the mound is a circular ditch, and outside that again is another irregularly shaped bank. These earthworks are believed to have been connected with the residence of Edwin of Northumbria, and to be of early Saxon date. The church (Perp.), restored 1856, contains a mon. to Sir H. Vavasour. 2m. E. of Barwick is the little town of Aberford, on the Roman road (called "ridge") between Tadcaster and Castleford. Some more earthworks, called "Becca Banks," run towards Barwick. In the neighbourhood are Becca Hall, Potterton Hall (Bathurst Wilkinson), and Parlington Park (Col. Trench-Gascoigne).

8 **THORNER STATION**. 1m. (rt.) is Kiddall Hall, an old 15th century house, said to be haunted by the ghost of John Ellis, a former cavalier owner.

10 **BARDSEY STATION**. In this village (l.) are a good Norman church with an enriched doorway, and some earthworks known as Castle Hill. The so-called Roman station of Pompoculi is ½m. S., and the whole neighbourhood abounds in bits of Roman roads. Congreve the dramatist was born at Bardsey, 1672.

12½ **COLLINGHAM STATION**, at the foot of a ridge of high ground, overlooking the valley of the Wharfe, along the rt. bank of which the railway runs, crossing it at

14½ **WETHERBY STATION**. (*Junction with Harrogate and Church Fenton line, by which the remainder of this route is performed.* Hotel, Angel. Pop. 1657. Distances: Leeds, 14m.; Tadcaster, 6m.; Church Fenton, 12m.; Harrogate, 8m.; Spofforth, 3½m.; Collingham, 2m.; Harewood, 6½m.; Bramham, 4m.; Thorp Arch, 2½m.; Kirk Deighton, 1½m.; Cowthorpe, 4½m.) Wetherby is a quiet little town, without any special trade except that

of milling and brewing, and with no object to detain the tourist except the scenery of the Wharfe, on the l. bank of which it stands. It is however a good centre for several interesting spots.

Excursions:

a. By rail to

3 SPOFFORTH STATION. In the village (rt.) is a church without a chancel, the latter having been pulled down by a former rector. Here is the mon. of Jack Metcalfe, the blind road-maker of Knaresborough. The castle was one of the chief seats of the ancient family of Percy (11th century), although the building itself was of rather later date. According to the late Mr. Parker, a room under the hall, which is in the centre of a quadrangle, is Trans. Norm.; the hall itself, with some of the adjoining chambers, being of the 14th century. The Percys possessed this castle until after the battle of Towton, 1462, in which two of them were killed.

- b. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. to Cowthorpe, passing $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Kirk Deighton, which has an interesting church of different styles, from Norm. to Perp. Notice the tablets with the commandments, and the landscapes under them, given by a Lord de Roos as a thankoffering for his safe return from military service abroad. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., at Cowthorpe, where the valley of the Nidd is reached, is the famous oak, engraved in Evelyn's "Sylvia," and estimated to be over 1600 years old. Its circumference close to the ground is 60 ft., and its height about 43 ft. It is said that Smeaton, who was born at Whitkirk (p. 51), took his idea of Eddystone lighthouse from this old tree. The church on the opposite bank of the Nidd is Hunsingore.

The tourist now retraces his steps to a certain extent, following the line from Harrogate, which keeps the high ground above the Wharfe to

3 THORP ARCH STATION, in the neighbourhood of which a good deal of pretty scenery is to be found, the river flowing through a rocky valley, and beneath Thorp Arch

Hall (T. G. Hatfield). The church is Norm. (*Omnibus to Leeds through Boston and Bramham.*)

Excursion :

To Boston Spa, immediately across the river; a pretty village on the high road from Tadcaster and Wetherby (*Hotel, Dalby's*). There is a saline spa here; and on account of this and the picturesque district the village is much frequented, especially as fishing and boating can be procured in the Wharfe. 1m. S.W. is Clifford, where is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, built 1867 by Mr. Grimstone. Shoe thread and twine are manufactured here. 1m. farther S. is Bramham, where two or three Roman roads meet. Inquire for Bramham College, close by which is the entrance to Bramham Park (2½m. from Thorp Arch) (George Lane-Fox), the grounds and gardens of which, arranged in the French mode, are remarkably beautiful. The house is a fine one, but has not been restored since the fire which damaged it very much. Queen Anne, in whose reign it was built, paid a visit here. The prettiest part of the park is the Black fen at the S., where twelve rides radiate from an obelisk. To the N. of the park is Hope Hall (J. T. Lane-Fox).

The railway soon crosses the Wharfe (Roman camp and St. Helen's Well on l.) to

4 NEWTON KYME STATION. On l. are the village and the Hall (T. Fairfax), together with the church, and the remains (though scanty) of the old castle, overlooking the river on rt. bank. A walk (1m.) may be taken to St. Helen's Well, dedicated to Helena the mother of Constantine. The river is here crossed by a ford, being that of the old Roman road called Rudgate.

Passing, l., Healaugh Hall (Rev. E. H. Brooksbank) the railway reaches

6 TADCASTER STATION. (*Hotel, Londesborough Arms. Pop. 2442. Distances: Wetherby, 6m.; York (by road), 9m.; Boston Spa, 3½m.; Bramham, 3½m.; Kirkby Wharfe, 3m.; Towton, 3½m.*) Tadcaster is a quiet town, little more than a village, but it derives great interest from its ancient importance as the Roman station of Calcaria, between

Isurium (Aldborough) and Legeolium (Castleford), which commanded one of the principal passages of the Wharfe. All that remains of these times, however, is Kettleman's Bridge (1m. S.) over the Cock beck, which is supposed to be Roman, and certainly contains Roman masonry. There is nothing left of the castle, out of which indeed the bridge over the Wharfe was built, but the Perp. church may be visited.

Excursions:

- a. Bramham Park (4m. W.) (p. 53).
- b. Hazlewood Hall (Sir E. Vavasour, Bart.) (3½m. S.W.), in whose family this property has remained for generations. The chapel contains their mons. The hall is placed on very high ground, from which an extensive and beautiful view is gained. Indeed it is said that both York and Lincoln cathedrals can be seen from it. The road between Tadcaster and Hazlewood, near Stutton, is not only picturesque, but interesting to the geologist from the numerous quarries of magnesian limestone, which supplied some of the material for building York Minster.

7½ STUTTON STATION, close to the Cock beck. L. is Grimstone Park (Lord Londesborough). The line soon crosses the Cock, and passing (rt.) the hamlet of Towton reaches

12 CHURCH FENTON STATION. (*Junction with the N.E.R. line from Leeds to York, and also from Normanton to York.*) The village is on l. This is the nearest station from whence to visit the battlefield of Towton, 3m. W. Follow the road to Barkston, and pass Scarthingwell Hall (Hon. H. Constable Maxwell), to the village of Saxton, then turn due N. to the field of Towton battle, fought in 1461 between King Edward's forces and the Lancastrians, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 40,000 men, including the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre. The area of the fight extended, more or less, from Saxton to Towton villages, but it was thickest in a field called the Bloody Meadow near the quarry, about ¼m. S. of Towton. In Saxton churchyard large numbers were buried, and the church itself contains the mon. of Lord Dacre.

From Church Fenton the tourist may return to Leeds,

or go S., or proceed to York by the main line running N.E.

2m. from Church Fenton,

ULLESKELF STATION, near which (l.) is the village of Kirkby Wharfe. The church was restored in memory of late Lord Londesborough. The line crosses the Wharfe to

3½ BOLTON PERCY STATION. In the village (rt.) is a remarkably fine Perp. church, with interesting stained glass. Notice in the chancel the sedilia, the piscina, and particularly the E. window, which contains lifesize figures of five archbishops, together with six personages of Holy Writ, such as St. Peter, the Virgin Mary, etc. There is also the mon. of Lord Fairfax, d. 1647, who commanded at Marston Moor and was father of the celebrated Parliamentary general. The seat of this family was at Nun Appleton (Sir F. Milner, Bart.), 2m. E., on the banks of the Wharfe. Here the great general lived, and from here he married his daughter to the Duke of Buckingham at Bolton Percy church.

7 COPMANTHORPE STATION, soon after which a junction is effected with the G.N.R. main line from Selby.

10 YORK STATION.

Railway Excursions.

IX. TODMORDEN TO SOWERBY BRIDGE, HALIFAX AND BRADFORD. (L.Y.R.)

At TODMORDEN STATION (18½m. from Manchester (*junction, l., with Burnley branch*)) the L.Y.R. enters Yorkshire, the town itself being on the boundary line between that county and Lancashire. It is a brisk, busy little place, prettily situated on the Calder, and doing a considerable trade in cotton spinning. Those who can get the entrée should see Messrs. Fielden's enormous mill, which is one of the largest in the district. There is a fine town hall, erected by that family, and also a statue of the late Mr. J. Fielden, M.P., by *Foley*. Overlooking the town on N. is Stansfield Hall, an old house, though modernized, of time of Henry VII. On the S. is a steep range of hills, known as Langfield Edge and Stoodley Pike, 1312 ft., and on the N. are the Bride Stones, 1434 ft. On l., after quitting the station, is Cross-stone Chapel, conspicuously placed on the hill. Three short tunnels are passed before reaching

20½ EASTWOOD STATION. The valley of the Calder becomes exceedingly picturesque, and would be wild, were it not for the number of cotton mills and old fashioned farmhouses which redeem it from isolation. At

22½ HEBDEN BRIDGE STATION, it is remarkably pretty. Here is a large manufacture of cotton, silk, cotton twist, satteens, calicoes, gingham, and other textures of this class, giving a most prosperous appearance to the place. It is a delightful walk up the Hebden valley (l.) which at the Lee (J. C. Sutcliffe) turns N.E., the Horsebridge clough joining it at this point. In another clough (also l.) are the villages of Mytholm, and, higher up, Heptonstall, the church of which has two singular timbered roofs, the one E.E. and the other of later date. Some of the most charming and typical scenery in the Yorkshire moors is to be found here. At

24½ MYTHOLMBOYD STATION is another wild clough (rt.), about 2m. up which is the isolated village of St. John's in the Wilderness. On l. of rly. is Ewood (T. Riley).

26 LUDDENDEN FOOT STATION. The valley of the Calder is joined by that of the Ribourne at

27½ SOWERBY BRIDGE STATION, where the railway runs over a viaduct above the town, a busy place, depending on worsted and cotton spinning, oilcloth works, dyeing, and chemical works. There is a handsome town hall. On rt. of station is St. George's church, and about 1m. S.W. is the village of Sowerby on a height overlooking the Ripponden valley. In the church is a mon. to Archbishop Tillotson, who was born in this parish 1630. Higher up the valley (2½m.) is the village of Ripponden, where several moorland roads diverge to the S. and S.W., the former running to Oldham, the latter a wild, bleak, but fine mountain walk, over Blackstone Edge (1553 ft.) to Rochdale. Soon after quitting Sowerby Bridge, there is a short connecting branch on l. for the Halifax traffic, before arriving at

30 NORTH DEAN STATION (*junction with Halifax branch, also that to Stainland*). The Calder here runs through a beautiful wooded valley. The branch to Halifax turns up a steep incline through the tributary valley of the Hebble, and soon reaches

32 HALIFAX STATION. (*Junction with the G.N.R. to Bradford. Refreshm. rooms. Fares from London: 26/9, 21/-, 15/10. Pop. 73,363. Hotels: White Swan Railway.*

Distances: London, 203m.; Bradford, 8m.; Leeds, 16m.; Sheffield, 37m.; Rochdale, 21m.; Todmorden, 13½m.; Elland, 3m.; Brighouse, 3m.; Huddersfield, 7m.; Sowerby Bridge, 2½m. Omnibus to Ripponden, Illingworth, Ovenden and Queensbury.) Halifax, the third largest clothing town of Yorkshire, and one of the chief seats of the worsted and carpet trades, is most picturesquely seated on very steep hills overlooking the narrow valley of the Hebble. There is an old fashioned air about the place, arising partly from the broken and irregular arrangement of the streets, and partly from the brown colour of the freestone of which the houses are built. Cloth making was first established here by Henry VII., who induced Flemish workmen to settle, and during the last century it was the most important place in England both for that and the worsted manufacture. Bradford, however, then overtook it, and has ever since maintained its superiority. Apart from the specific objects of interest, Halifax has much character about it, and is probably the most strongly marked "Yorkshire" town in the Riding. The Saturday night market is a sight which should not be omitted. Several old customs survived in this district for a considerable time, such as the "gibbet" law, by which persons who stole the cloth from off the "tenters" were summarily convicted, and beheaded at the famous Halifax gibbet. The parish church is so badly placed, close to the station, that it is almost lost sight of. It is Perp. in date, but has portions of an E. E. church, and a still older one, said to be Saxon; but none of the latter is visible, and its existence rests on the discovery of some interior rubble work in the walls. The original E. E. tower stood S. E. of the present nave. Notice the discrepancy in the number of clerestory windows on either side; the fine tabernacle work of the font; the old figure of the bedesman holding the almsbox; the carving on the miserere seats, and the black oak fittings generally; the mon. to R. Ferrar, Bishop of St. Davids, 1548; the raised chancel; and the panelled arms of the vicars of Halifax since 1274. Altogether it is a grand and venerable church, which has been worthily restored by the late Sir G. G. Scott at the cost of £16,000; and it was thought likely Halifax might become the seat of a Yorkshire bishopric. In great contrast to the parish church is the noble church of All Souls, on the top

of Haley Hill, outside the town on the road to Bradford. This church was built by Mr. Akroyd at a cost of £70,000 from designs by *Sir G. G. Scott*, its great drawback being that it is too far from its population to be of much use. It is a splendid example of elaborate Dec. character, with a lofty tower and spire of 236 ft. The facings of magnesian limestone give a light appearance to the exterior. The interior is remarkable for its great height and proportions, the whole church indeed being a cathedral in miniature. The chief points of interest are the sculptured medallions of the early fathers in the spandrels of the arches; the alabaster reredos and hammered iron screen, separating the nave from the chancel; the organ, by *Forster and Andrews*, in the N. chapel; the carved stone pulpit; the tracery and stained glass, which are very fine, and are by *Hardman, Clayton and Bell, Wailes*, etc. Not far from the church is a mortuary chapel of the Akroyds, containing a statue of the late Mr. Akroyd, by *Gott*, of Rome, a Yorkshire sculptor. In the valley below are the large Bankfield worsted mills of the Akroyd family. Conspicuous also in Halifax are the church of St. Mary and an elaborate Independent chapel (this sect is very strong in Halifax), with a spire 235 ft. high. It is one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in the town. The Hebble is crossed by the North Bridge, a viaduct of six arches, on the town side of which is a bronze statue of Mr. Akroyd. The Town Hall, from designs by the *Barry* family, is also a very fine building of classical character, but is in such a narrow street that its good proportions are entirely lost. Relics of the old summary enforcement of justice are still to be seen in Gibbet Lane (W. of the town) from which opens out the little court, where stood the Halifax gibbet on a raised platform. The axe of this gibbet is preserved at Wakefield, and the staple for supporting it is in the Halifax Museum in Harrison Road. The old room, or Manor House, where criminals were tried, is near the parish church. The park, which commands very interesting views, was given to the town by Sir Francis Crossley, and contains his statue by *Durham*. The grounds were laid out by *Sir Jos. Paxton*. On Skircoat Moor, 1m. S.W., is a large Orphanage, built and endowed by the Crossley family, who with the Akroyds are the two largest firms in Halifax. The carpet works of the former at Dean Clough, and the worsted

mills of the latter at Bankfield, should be seen if possible. Halifax possesses a large Cloth Hall, divided into numerous little shops for the accommodation of the clothiers at market; but the railway system has a good deal altered this, by allowing the merchants to attend all the neighbouring markets at Leeds and Bradford so easily.

Excursions:

- a. To Brighouse and Huddersfield by rail. Returning to North Dean Junction, the Calder is crossed, and a wooded neck of land tunnelled through to

3 ELLAND STATION. The little town (on rt.) is dependent on the woollen, worsted, and cotton trades. There are also in the neighbourhood, on Elland Edge (S.E.), most valuable stone quarries of Yorkshire flags, between the lower and middle coal series. Occupying the neck of land through which the railway tunnels, is Elland Hall, the scene of a terrible feud in Edward III.'s reign between Sir John Elland and the Beaumonts of Crosland, in which many of the Elland family were killed. This sanguinary quarrel lasted for a considerable time, and was the subject of a favourite local ballad. Beyond Elland (E.) is the New Hall, a gabled timber house, built by the Saviles. The line keeps under the wooded bank of Elland park (Southowram Church seen on summit, l.) to

5½ BRIGHOUSE STATION. A large and rapidly growing town of mills and warehouses, in a very pretty neighbourhood. An excursion can be made best from here (2m. E. on the Mirfield road) to Kirklees Hall (Sir George Armitage, Bart.), in a charming park. Here are remains of the Cistercian nunnery, founded 1155 by Regnier de Fleming, consisting of the gatehouse, in a little room of which the celebrated Robin Hood breathed his last, being here allowed to bleed to death by his aunt, who was the prioress. There is also a Perp. building, which is supposed to have been the prioress's lodgings; and in the cemetery, close to the site of the church, are some inscribed tomb slabs of

the first prioress and her sisters. The old church and nunnery furnished materials for the building of the hall (temp. James I.). In the park is Robin Hood's grave, marked by an iron railing, and an inscribed block of stone to Robert Earl of Huntingdon, 1247. This spot marks the traditional place where Robin Hood's last arrow fell, when shot from his dying bed. Outside the park, towards Cooper Bridge station, is an old gabled inn, called The Three Nuns. (*For the remainder of the railway to Huddersfield, see p. 23*).

b. By rail from North Dean Junction to

2 STAINLAND STATION. There is a curious old cross in the village. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. (going towards Huddersfield) is Slack, the site of the ancient Cambodunum, a Roman town, afterwards a royal residence of the Saxon kings. Many remains have at different times been found here.

From Halifax it is a short run by G.N.R. to Bradford, passing

2 HIPPERHOLME and ($2\frac{1}{4}$) LIGHTCLIFFE STATIONS.

5 LOWMOOR STATION. (*Junction with Cleckheaton and Mirfield branch.*) Here are the celebrated Lowmoor iron-works.

8 BRADFORD STATION. (*Refreshment rooms. Fares from London: 26/9; 21/-; 15/10. There is another station for the M.R. Hotels: Victoria; Alexandra. Population, 183,032. Distances: London, 200m.; Manchester, 35m.; Leeds, 8m.; Halifax, 8m.; Wakefield, 14m.; Dewsbury, 10m.; Huddersfield, 11m.; Saltaire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Ilkley, 13m.*) Bradford and its neighbourhood is famous throughout the world for its "stuff" manufacture (from long-stapled wool), and its worsted yarns, a trade which has grown with such rapidity that its population has increased from 13,264 in 1801 up to its present number. The town is situated picturesquely enough in the narrow valley of the Bradford beck, and straggles for a considerable distance up the steep hills around it, though the smoke and grimy aspect take away very much from its appearance. Bradford is remarkable, however, for its spirit of improvement, which has provided the town with many handsome public buildings; notably the Town Hall, of mediæval design,

built in 1873 at a cost of £100,000. It is conspicuous for its fine campanile tower and its carillon chimes, which are certainly superior to those at Bruges. In the open space in front is a statue of the late Sir Titus Salt, of Saltaire. The Mechanics' Institute opposite is a handsome Italian building. St. George's Hall is correspondingly ugly, but has a noble room in the interior. Of other buildings, the visitor should notice the Exchange, the different banks, and various groups of offices and warehouses, showing that Bradford is determined not to be beaten in its modern architecture. The old (Perp.) church of St. Peter is at the bottom of the town, near the Midland station, but is singularly barren in interest. It has a font with good tabernacle work, an oak roof, and a sculpture by *Flaxman* to Abraham Balme. When Bradford was attacked during the civil war by the Earl of Newcastle, special aim was taken at the tower, which was protected as far as possible by woolsacks hung round it. Besides the parish church, there are in the town and suburbs 24 others, but none of them are of any particular interest. In Peel Place is a monument to the great Sir Robert, by *Behnes*. Bradford is well off for parks, of which there are three: (a) The Lister Park, on the hills above Manningham (N.). (b) The Peel Park, also on the northern hills. (c) Horton Park (S.).

In the Lister Park is a statue of Mr. Lister, the donor, whose immense Manningham mills, built at a cost of half a million, are in the same neighbourhood. Like the Crossleys of Halifax, and the Salts of Saltaire, the Lister family has been the good genius of Bradford, and has contributed largely to its welfare. The walk may be extended beyond Lister Park to Heaton, where is a pretty church on the brow of the hill, commanding a fine view. There is also a good view from the cemetery, of the Bradford valley and town, Shipley and the valley of the Aire, with the distant Rombald's Moor. It should be mentioned that Bradford has provided itself abundantly with water, at a cost of over a million sterling. The immediate **Excursions** are very few:

- a. Bowling or Lowmoor Ironworks (p. 24).
- b. Horton, a village 1m. S. (near the park), where is an interesting old 17th century house, built by Thomas Sharpe, a celebrated Presby-

- terian preacher, who was ejected from the living of Adel, near Leeds, for his views.
 c. Ilkley and Bolton Abbey (p. 102).
 d. Saltaire (p. 83).

Railway Excursions.

X. LEEDS TO HARROGATE AND RIPON. (N.E.R.)

This is the main route of the N.E.R., from Leeds to Thirsk and Newcastle, and offers many objects of interest. Leave Leeds from the Wellington Station and arrive at

1 HOLBECK STATION (*junction with M.R. and G.N.R. lines*). The railway crosses the valley of the Aire by a high viaduct, with the village of Burley (l.) underneath, and then takes a northerly direction, passing (l.) Kirkstall Abbey (p. 37), a good view.

3 HEADINGLEY STATION. This suburban village is on rt. (p. 38.)

4½ HORSFORTH STATION. The village is on a high ridge of hill (l.); on rt. are Moseley Wood (pretty walks) and Cookridge Hall (p. 39). The line soon enters the Bramhope tunnel, 2m. long, which pierces the ridge of Otley Chevin, and reaches the Wharfe valley at

9 ARTHINGTON STATION (*junction, l., with the Otley and Ilkley branch*). A lovely view on either side, looking up the Wharfe to Otley, down towards Harewood and Wetherby.

Excursion:

4m. to Harewood Park and Castle, (*no conveyance*), passing (l.) Arthington Hall (Rev. T. Sheepshanks), a fine house of Charles I.'s time. Note on rt. the modern church, of French character. A little farther on, at a turn of the road, a lane on rt. crosses Rawdon Hill to the hamlet of Wardley, beyond which is an entrance to the park. The main road keeps by the river (near this crossed by a bridge) and winds round the wooded bank to the village of Harewood, which is on the farther side of the park from Arthington. Harewood (*open on Thursdays, 11 to 4*) is the seat of the Earl of

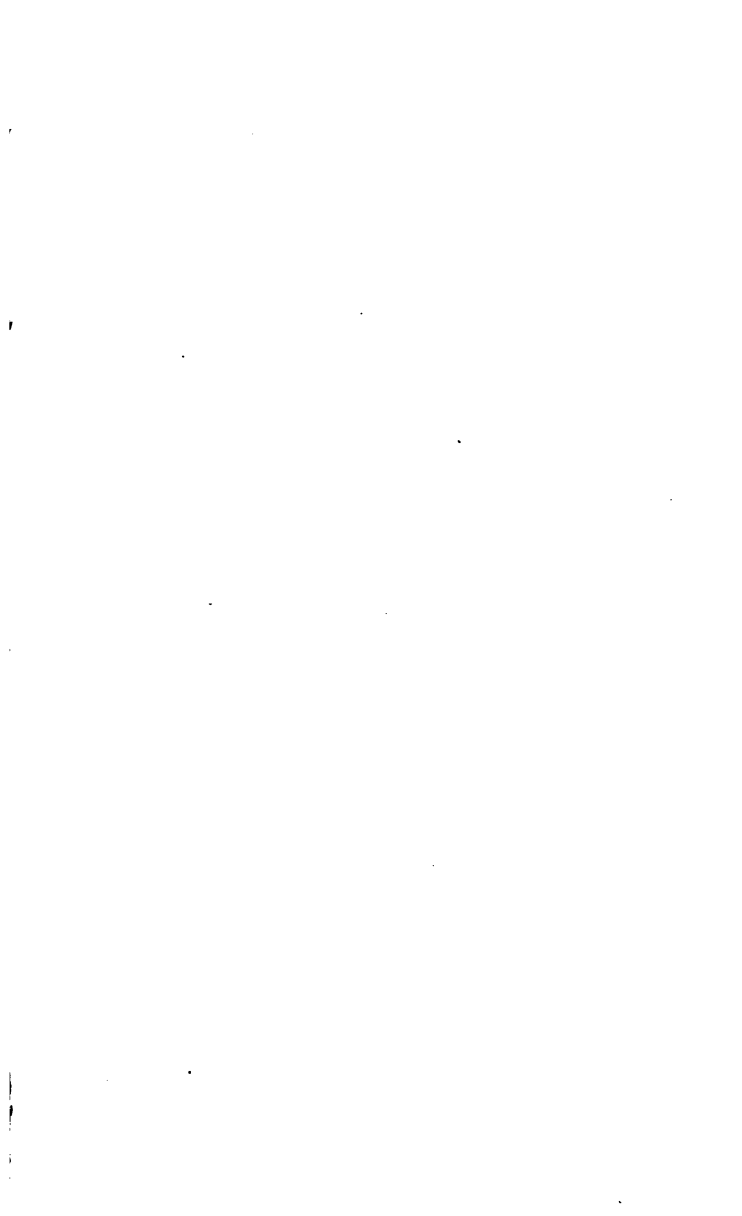
Harewood; and the objects of interest are the ruined castle, the house, and the church. Pedestrians from Wardley should see the latter first, as the castle occupies a bank overlooking the river at the farthest or N.E. corner of the park. The house, built 1760, from designs of the *Carrs*, a famous family of Yorkshire architects, was once the residence, though in an older building, of the famous Chief Justice Gascoigne, and afterwards of the great Lord Strafford. Its interior is interesting for its painted ceilings, but principally for its gallery of china, the finest of its kind in England and valued at over £100,000. The park is exceedingly varied and pretty, the grounds having been originally laid out by "*Capability*" *Brown*, and the gardens subsequently by *Nesfield*; they are especially worth seeing. A little to the N. of the house is the church, of excellent Perp. details, which has been restored more than once, the last time in 1865. The monuments are most interesting, especially that of Chief Justice Gascoigne and wife (temp. Henry IV.), commemorated by Shakspeare; Sir John Neville and wife, 1482; Sir W. Ryther and wife, 1440; Sir Rd. Redmayne and wife, 1422; Sir Wm. R. and wife, 1450; all one time owners, or connected by marriage with the owners, of the castle of Harewood, the picturesque ruins of which are in the corner of the park, on a mound which was probably the site of the first Norman fortress erected by Romellis. The present one is of the date of Edward III., and was built by Sir Wm. de Aldburgh, whose motto and arms, together with those of Baliol, are visible outside the entrance tower. In the latter notice the portcullis groove and the chapel in the upper portion; there are also square towers at the N.E. and S.E. In the great hall is a singular Dec. recess, supposed to be for a buffet. From the village of Harewood it is 4 m. to Collingham station on the Leeds and Wetherby line (p. 51).

The railway runs through a pretty district to

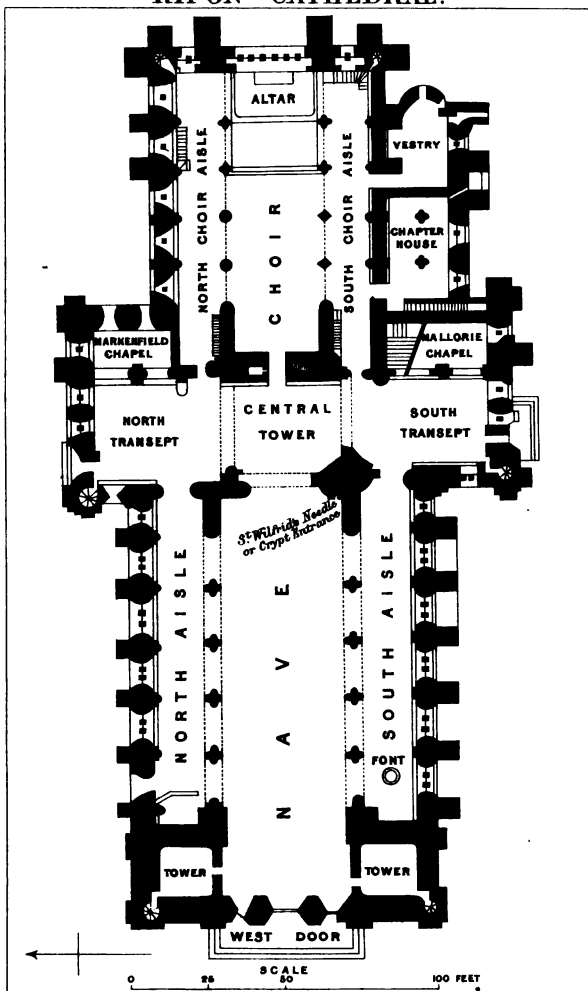
11½ WEETON STATION. 1m. N.W. is Almes Cliff (a good view), of millstone grit, 716 ft. There is some curious rock scenery on the summit. The church on the high ridge of ground some distance E. is that of Kirkby Overblow.

14 PANNAL STATION, beyond which the line crosses the Harrogate and York line, viâ Spofforth, rt. Rudding Park (Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart.).

17 HARROGATE STATION. (*Refreshm. rooms. Fares from London, 29/1, 22/6, 16/7. Pop. 9482: Hotels: (Low Harrogate) Prospect, Crown; (High Harrogate), Prince of Wales, Granby, Queen. Distances: London, 199m.; Leeds, 17m.; Ripon, 11m.; Ripley, 4½m.; Knaresborough, 3½m.; York, 20m.; Harewood, 8m.; Spofforth, 5m.; Almes Cliff, 6m.; Brimham Crags, 11m; Pateley Bridge, 15m.*) Harrogate, one of the most charming and healthy inland watering places in England, is situated on high ground, the escarpments of which fall away on the N. to the valley of the Nidd, on the S. to the Wharfe. The town, which was in repute for its sanitary qualities more than a hundred years ago, when Smollett visited it and wrote about it, is divided into two portions, High and Low, the latter close to and W. of the station. In Low Harrogate too are most of the celebrated Harrogate waters, which were discovered in 1596, the earliest known in England. They are of four classes, strong and mild sulphur waters, pure and saline chalybeates. Of the former, which are so useful in bilious and digestive disorders, there are two wells, the Old and the Montpelier; while the mild are much more plentiful, and extend to places such as Starbeck, some distance off. The bog springs in Low Harrogate are interesting, as rising (to the number of 17) all very close to each other, though many of them differ as to character. The principal buildings are those which are devoted to bathing, or drinking the waters, such as the Pump Room in Low Harrogate, the Bath Hospital, etc. Except to the visitors on the score of health, the attractions of Harrogate itself are few, but the scenery of the neighbourhood and the distant excursions will amply repay a short stay.



RIPON CATHEDRAL.



Stanford's Geog^l Estab^t

Excursions:

(Near) *a.* Harlow Hill, 1m. W., a very fine view from the tower, 100 ft. high, especially over the plain of York and Nidderdale. There is a spa here of pure chalybeates, with pretty wooded walks. Return by the rocky valley of Birkcray, picturesque scenery.

b. Almes Cliff, 6m. S.W., beyond Pannal (p. 64).

c. Spofforth Castle and Church, by rail (p. 52).

d. Knaresborough Castle, church, dropping well, etc. (p. 72.)

e. Plompton Park, 3½m. S.E., very pretty gardens and grounds made out of a quarry.

Farther Excursions can be taken to

f. Ripon, by rail (*see post*).

g. Ripley, 4½m., Pateley Bridge and Nidderdale (p. 75).

h. Brimham Crag, 11m. (p. 76.)

i. Harewood, 8m. S., *open Thursdays* (p. 62).

From Harrogate the line continues due N., passing (rt.) the junction of the branch to Knaresborough and York. At the village of Bilton is a good church by *Sir G. G. Scott*. Soon after this the beautiful glen of the Nidd is crossed, and branch given off (l.) to Ripley and Pateley Bridge (p. 75).

20½ NIDD BRIDGE STATION. L., 1m., is the little town of Ripley, and rt. Nidd Hall.

24 WORMALD GREEN STATION, soon after which, l., is Hollin Hall (F. H. Wood).

28 RIPON STATION (¼m. from city. *Hotels: Unicorn, Crown.* Pop. 7391. *Distances: London, 208m.; York, 23m.; Harrogate, 11m.; Leeds, 28m.; Studley Royal, 3m.; Tanfield, 6m.; Masham, 9m.*) The pleasant city of Ripon is situated on the Ure, just where it joins with the Skell and another small stream called the Laver. Since the 7th century it has been a noteworthy ecclesiastical site, and was made head of one of the three Yorkshire dioceses in 678, though it was subsequently joined with that of York until 1836, when it was again reinstated as a separate see, holding supervision over the largest portion of the West Riding. Wilfrid, Bishop of Northumbria, erected a monastery here (7th century), out not where the present minster is situated. This

venerable building was first commenced by Archbishop Roger, 1154-81; and the W. front, by Archbishop Gray, 1215-55. The church, having sustained damage by rough usage at the hands of the Scots, became ruinous and was rebuilt in the 16th century. Within the next hundred years, however, it again fell into decay until 1829, when it was restored in true meeting-house style; and it was not till 1862 that a real restoration was commenced under *Sir G. G. Scott* at the cost of £40,000. From all these sources the minster therefore possesses a variety of styles: viz., Norm., S. wall of chapterhouse; Trans. Norm. (built by Archbishop Roger), transepts and portions of N. side of choir, nave piers of western tower; E. E., W. front; Dec., E. end of choir; Perp., central tower at entrance to choir, choir screen and nave. *Outside*, the first and most striking point of view is the *W. front* (E. E.), built by Archbishop Gray, a central gable between two western towers. Note the three portals of five orders, with double shafts. Above are five E. E. windows; and above these again five lancets, all ornamented with dog tooth moulding. The towers are of four stages, and were formerly capped by spires. The *N. transept* is a good example of Archbishop Roger's Trans. Norm. work. At the *E. end* are massive buttresses between the choir and aisles, with fine Dec. windows. Note the Norm. stringcourse and square headed windows in the vestry and chapterhouse (S. of choir), with the crypt underneath, marked by round headed lights. The minster is too much built round to obtain good views of the exterior. *Inside*: the *nave* is Perp., all except the piers adjoining the W. and central towers, which are Trans. Norm. Though in length Ripon is far short of other English cathedrals, the breadth of the nave is unusual (87 ft.). Archbishop Roger's original nave must have been much narrower, as it had no aisles; but traces of his work are seen, as just said, in the piers and first bay beyond the towers. The nave has a lofty clerestory and an oak roof with carved bosses. Mons.: an altar tomb in S. aisle, with the figure of a lion near a man in prayer, and supposed to be the tomb of an Irish crusader who died at Ripon on his way home. There is some old stained glass in S. aisle (most westerly window). The *central tower* contains also portions of Archbishop Roger's work on both sides of the nave, adjoining the W. arch. The

remainder is of Perp. date. It has a painted ceiling, a figure of James I., and a bust of Hugh Ripley, first mayor of Ripon, 1637. The *N. transept* shows more peculiarly Roger's work than any other part of the church; and although of Trans. date the E. E. is decidedly more perceptible than the Norm. To each transept is attached an eastern aisle. Notice here the tombs of Sir T. Markenfield and wife, 1497; of Sir T. M. (temp. Richard II.), in armour; and of Sir E. Blackett, in wig and waistcoat, with his two wives. The *S. transept* does not contain nearly so much of Roger's work; but the E. side of the main wall, with clerestory and triforium, is all Perp. Mons.: to Sir John Mallorie, of Studley, who defended Skipton Castle (temp. Chas. I.); to W. Weddell, of Newby, with bust by *Nollekens*. From this aisle, steps lead to the *Lady Loft* (now the library), which is above the chapterhouse and vestry, and is of Dec. date. The *choir screen* is Perp., and a fine example of tabernacle work. The organ, which is modernized, has for its groundwork part of Father Schmidt's original organ, 1695. The *choir*, with presbytery, shows examples of all the periods: of Roger's work in the three W. bays of N. side; of Dec. in the two easterly bays, the E. window, and trefoiled arcade; of Perp. in the three western bays on S. side. The fine E. window of seven lights has stained glass by *Wailes*, and the arcade beneath formed part of *Scott's* restoration. The triforium openings have been converted into windows. Notice here the tabernacle work of the 15th century, which has been all restored. There are three sedilia on S. side of the altar. In the *N. choir aisle*, which, together with Roger's work, has Dec. bays, was formerly placed the shrine of St. Wilfrid, the founder of the monastery, but it seems probable that he was really buried at Canterbury. The *S. choir aisle* is somewhat different in arrangement from the other, on account of the *chapterhouse* and vestry, which is entered from here. Here we have some original Norm. work; and it is believed by Mr. Walbran, the archæologist, who has described Ripon so minutely, that this was part of a choir built by Archbishop Thomas, of Bayeux, after the Conquest. The *vestry* is E. of the chapterhouse; and over both is the Lady Loft, while underneath is the crypt or "St. Wilfrid's Needle," entered by steps at S.E. angle of nave. This is by far the oldest portion of the whole

church, and has been thought by some to have been a Roman sepulchre. As, however, a similar crypt exists at Hexham, which was also founded by Wilfrid, the date will be of about the 7th century. It consists of a narrow passage, leading to a vaulted cell, with niches in the walls; and at the N.E. angle is a still narrower passage, the Needle, the terror in former days of women who loved not wisely but too well, and who had to pass through this as an ordeal; for if they could not do it, they were adjudged guilty.

With the exception of the cathedral, there is but little to interest the tourist in Ripon. In High Street is St. Anne's or Maison Dieu Hospital, founded by a Neville in Edward IV.'s reign. It has a Perp. ruined chapel. The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene for lepers was founded by Archbishop Thurstan, 1140. It is in Stannergate near the river Ure, and also contains an interesting chapel, and a singular stone altar with a tessellated pavement, supposed to be of Roman date, or at all events a very early copy from one of Roman design. Of modern buildings are the Bishop's Palace (Tudor), 1m. N.W., and the Training College for Mistresses. The city itself, however, has an old fashioned air about it, which will please the visitor. It retains too some singular old customs, one of which is the blowing of a horn every night before the mayor's door. This was originally intended to notify the setting of the watch.

Excursions:

- a. Studley Royal and Fountains Abbey, 3m. W., though some distance may be saved by a field walk, partly along the banks of the Skell. (*The park is open daily, free; the house is not shown; for the pleasure grounds a small charge is made, and a ticket given; this includes Fountains Abbey.*) Studley Royal, the seat of the Marquis of Ripon, is one of the finest show places in England. As such, it owes its creation to its first owner, Mr. Aislaby, once Chancellor of the Exchequer, after whose time the property passed through several hands to Earl de Grey, and thence to the present marquis. The park itself is full of bosky dells, and beautiful woodland scenery, to which the river Skell largely

contributes. From the main entrance is a remarkable vista, at the end of which are seen the towers of the minster, and on the summit of a hill on the W. of the park is an elaborate new church, lately built by the marquis. The house is rather a plain building, and to the rt. of the drive to the pleasure grounds. These latter are shut off from the park, and the visitor at once passes into the most elaborate picture gardening, though all of a trim and formal character; still the natural beauty of the Skell is such, that no formality can spoil it. The chief points are the Moon and Crescent Ponds, with their close cut hedges and shaven lawns, on which are the statues of Neptune, Bacchus, and Galen; the Temple of Piety; the memorial pillar to General Wolfe; the Octagon Tower; and Anne Boleyn's Seat, from whence a magical view suddenly opens up of a distant reach in the valley, at the end of which are the venerable remains of Fountains Abbey, shut in on all sides but one by the steep wooded valley. Between Anne Boleyn's Seat and the abbey is Robin Hood's Well, where the fierce struggle took place between that worthy and the "curtal friar" of Fountain Dale. Fountains Abbey was first established in 1132 by the settlement of some Benedictines, afterwards called Cistercians, in the valley of the Skell, by Archbishop Thurstan; and large property having been left them by Hugh, Dean of York, the abbey was begun to be built by Murdac, the third abbot, and continued throughout the 12th century. It was not finally finished, however, until the beginning of the 16th century, when Abbot Huby erected the tower. At the time of the dissolution, Fountains Abbey (so called from the number of springs in the valley) was one of the very richest ecclesiastical establishments in England, and its lands extended from Ripon to beyond Settle. The ruins themselves are of great extent and wonderful beauty, occupying a large space of ground alongside of the river Skell, which is here

crossed near the abbey mill by a 13th century bridge, opposite to which is the porter's lodge or W. gate - house. From this point the visitor at once enters the precincts of the abbey, which shows, more than any ruin in England, what was the plan and general arrangement of a large Cistercian monastery. On l. is the church, consisting of nave with aisles, choir, transept, and at the extreme end a second transept, called the Chapel of the Nine Altars. From the N. transept arises the tower. The *nave* (Trans. Norm.) was built probably by Abbot Murdac. Notice the very singular and beautiful galilee porch at the W. front. Like all the Cistercian churches, the nave is remarkably long, narrow, and generally severe, and has no triforium. It has eleven bays, the arches resting on circular piers with broad bases. The *transept* is of the same date, and has chapels formed out of its eastern aisle. The *Perp. tower* was raised by Abbot Huby, 1494, and has inscriptions with shields above and below the windows. The *choir*, which superseded an earlier Trans. Norm. one, was built in the 13th century, and has beyond it the Chapel of the Nine Altars (E. E.), by Abbot John of Kent. The E. window, however, is of later date. To the S. of the church, as usual, are the conventual buildings. At the S.E. angle of the nave a door leads into the cloister court, on the W. side of which extends the great *cloister*, a very beautiful vaulted gallery, 300 ft. long, of which the most northern part (nearest the church) is Trans. Norm., and the remainder E. E. The dormitory, of forty cells, was above the cloisters. E. of the cloister court, and adjoining the S. transept of the church, is the *chapterhouse*, also E. E., and having a singular arrangement of aisles by a double row of columns. This was also an usual form of Cistercian building. Here are still left the coffins and slabs of the tombs of the abbots, who were all buried here but two. The one on the N. (second row from the E.) is that of John

of Kent, who built part of the great cloister and the chapel of the Nine Altars. Above the chapterhouse was the library. S. of the cloister court, and between that and the Skell, is, commencing from the W., the *refectory* (S.E.). Notice the niche in which one of the brethren read during meals. E. of the refectory comes the *vaulted kitchen*, with buttery hatches opening into the refectory. E. of this is the *frater house* (Trans. Norm.), from whence a door led into the cellar and brewhouse (E.). The base court, adjoining which on E. are three prisons, occupies the angle between the S. of the chapterhouse and the E. wall of the frater house. The only other point in this group of buildings is the *hall of pleas*, or courthouse of the monastery, which was entered by a staircase at the S.E. angle of the cloister court, and which contains, among other remains found during the excavations, the effigy of Roger de Mowbray, 1298. To the S.E. of the whole abbey is the *abbot's house*, which was built over the Skell, but it was pulled down in James I.'s reign, and Fountains Hall built with the materials. It had a very large hall, chapel, and other offices. The *infirmary* was also built over the Skell, a little to the W. of the great cloister, and very close to it is the *hospitium* for entertaining guests. Fountains Hall, just alluded to, stands some little distance from the W. gate, and was built by Sir Stephen Procter. It is an interesting and well preserved house, of James I.'s time. Should the tourist have time, he can visit How Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. of Fountains, from the tower on which is a splendid view.

- b. Markenfield Hall, 3m. S. This interesting old house (Lord Grantley) was the seat of the Merkingfields or Markenfields, one of whom was conspicuous at Flodden. It was built principally in Edward II.'s reign, although several subsequent additions were made. The oldest part is shaped like an L, and contains the hall on the first floor, which was entered from a staircase outside. Adjoining the hall is the chapel.

- c. Tanfield, 6m.; Hackfall, 7m.; Masham, 9m.; Ripon being on the boundary of the West and North Ridings, these places will be found described in the North and East Riding Handbook.
- d. Newby Hall, 3½m. S.E., on the banks of the Ure. This fine mansion (H. F. Clare Vyner), originally built from designs by *Sir C. Wren*, is remarkable for its gallery of sculpture.

Railway Excursions.

XI. HARROGATE TO KNARESBOROUGH AND YORK. (N.E.R.)

The first stopping place after quitting Harrogate is

2 STARBECK STATION. (*Junction with main line, running N. and S.*) Here is a spa of sulphurous and chalybeate waters, similar to those at Harrogate. The railway soon crosses the Nidd by a very fine viaduct (a beautiful view), and reaches

3½ KNARESBOROUGH STATION. (*Junction with branch to Boroughbridge. Refreshm. rooms. Hotels: Elephant and Castle, Crown. Pop. 5000. Distances: London, 197m.; York, 20m.; Harrogate, 3½m.; Leeds, 18m.*) Knaresborough is situated most picturesquely along a lofty ridge of magnesian limestone, on the S. bank of the Nidd, which here flows through a deep ravine clothed on the N. side with thick woods. Close to the station, on l., is the church restored 1870), principally of Perp. date, though the chancel is E. E. N. of the latter is the E. E. chapel of the Slingsbys, containing altar tomb and effigies of Sir Henry Slingsby and wife, 1602; Sir Henry Slingsby, 1634; Sir Wm. Slingsby, 1596; and Sir Henry Slingsby, 1658, a famous cavalier, who was beheaded. Knaresborough church underwent some very rough treatment in 1318, at the hands of the Scots, who made a raid into Yorkshire, and who tried to burn the tower down, in the hope of destroying the inhabitants who had taken refuge there. On the bank of the river below the church is Conyngham Hall (B. T. Woodd). Occupying a steep precipice over the Nidd (*there is a short back street direct from the station*) are the ruins of the castle, on a plateau laid out with walks (*a small fee to see the interior*). These scanty remains are of the date of Edward III., who gave Knaresborough to John of Gaunt. In the keep, which is the only portion to be seen, is the dungeon or

vaulted room, where Becket's murderers are said to have performed penance for a year after the commission of that crime at Canterbury. Above it is another chamber, containing a few antiquarian remains. The king's apartment, above this one again, is said to have been the prison of Richard II. before he was finally taken to Pontefract. It is divided into two rooms, one of which contains a lavatory. The remaining fragments are those of the outer walls, which owe their dilapidated condition to the siege by the Parliamentary forces under Lilburne, in 1644. The castle held out for six weeks, until the garrison was so put to for want of provisions, that at last it surrendered. The view up and down the Nidd is of the most charming description. The Dropping Well is visited through a public-house (The Mother Shipton), close to, but the other side of, the lower of the two bridges. (*Admission 6d.*) This famous cockney resort is situated in a very pretty wood close to the river, and consists of a natural wall of limestone hollowed on the summit, so as to allow a stream to fall over with continuous dropping into a basin beneath. The peculiarity of the situation is heightened by the strong impregnation of the water with carbonate of lime, which has a petrifying effect on anything which is placed in it. The consequence of this is, that the surface of the rock is hung with a succession of old hats, bird's nests, baskets, and anything that would look curious when turned to stone. Add to this the fact that the rock is periodically scraped, so as to look new and clean, and the vulgarity of the whole is complete. There is a charming way through the woods by the "long walk" on this side the river, to the upper bridge near the railway. The Dropping Well is said to have been the locality of the birth of Mother Shipton, the famous prophetess (16th century). A little below the lower bridge, and visible from it, are some quarries in the limestone, one of which is called St. Robert's Chapel, the wall on the outside being decorated with a rude sculpture of an armed figure. Above it in the cliff is Fort Montague, hewn out by a weaver, after sixteen years' work. There are a good many queer little caves and dwellings cut out of the rock at this spot. Lower down still (about 1m.) is St. Giles's or St. Robert's Cave, where dwelt that hermit saint about the end of the 11th century. He was visited in his retreat by King

John, and so celebrated was his sanctity that the monks of Fountains endeavoured to carry away his body to be buried in their new choir. It is most probable that the coffin hewn in the rock was that of St. Robert. This cave has had a more modern notoriety as being the scene of the murder in 1744 of Daniel Clarke by Eugene Aram, the schoolmaster, who concealed the body here for fourteen years. The story has been told by two of our great writers, Lord Lytton and Thomas Hood. In addition to these celebrities of Knaresborough, Metcalfe, otherwise "Blind Jack," should not be omitted; for, though sightless, he was one of the first road makers and bridge builders in the North of England, and in this particular line did much to civilize Yorkshire.

From Knaresborough, the line to York continues eastward to

6 GOLDSBOROUGH STATION. The village and church, the latter restored by *Sir G. G. Scott*, are 1m. rt. The Hall (*Sir A. Fairbairn*) is Elizabethan and in good preservation.

Excursion:

2½m. from station, rt., to Ribston Hall (*J. Dent Dent*) on the banks of the Nidd (*open on Tuesdays*). The grounds and gardens (from whence came the celebrated Ribston pippin) are worth seeing for the pinetum.

8 ALLERTON STATION. 1m. l. is the village of Allerton Mauleverer, the church of which contains some effigies and brasses of the Mauleverer family. Adjoining is Stourton Castle (*Lord Stourton*) in a charming park.

10 CATTAL STATION. L., 1½m., is Whixley Church (restored by *Sir G. G. Scott*). The old Hall was the residence of Christopher Tancred, who in 1754 bequeathed it as a hospital (not now used as such) for twelve decayed gentlemen.

11½ KIRKHAMMERTON STATION. There is an interesting church here (rt.), part of which is believed to be of Saxon date; and a still more interesting one at Nun Monckton, 3m. N.E. on the banks of the Ouse, near the Priory (*Isaac Crawhall*) which occupies the site of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Mary, founded 1152 by Wm. de Arches and his wife Isetta. The church (restored 1871 by *Walton*) has a very beautiful E. E. or Trans. Norm. W. front, with a

richly decorated doorway. Internally, the visitor should notice a peculiar range of arches between the windows, forming what is called by the late Mr. Parker "a triforium arcade." The whole of the interior, with the stained glass E. window and the sculptured reredos, is beautifully in keeping. On the opposite side the Ouse is Benningborough Hall (Hon. P. Dawnay). The line soon crosses the Nidd and reaches

14½ MARSTON STATION. 1½ m. rt. is the famous ground of Marston Moor, where was fought, 1644, the great battle between the Royalists, under the Marquis of Newcastle, and the Puritan army under Cromwell and Sir Thomas Fairfax, in which the latter were victorious after a short but very bloody fight.

15½ HESSAY STATION.

17½ POPPLETON STATION. Soon after, the line joins the main N.E.R. as it comes from Northallerton, and together with it enters

20 YORK STATION. (*Handbook to N. and E. Riding.*)

Railway Excursions.

XII. HARROGATE TO PATELEY BRIDGE (N.E.R.), AND ON BY ROAD TO NIDDERDALE AND KETTLEWELL.

From Harrogate the main line N. is taken as far as

3½ NIDD BRIDGE JUNCTION, where the Pateley branch turns off l. and soon calls at

4½ RIPLEY STATION. The pleasant little town lies ½ m. to rt. It has an ambitious town hall, a memorial building, labelled "Hotel de Ville, 1854," and a good Dec. church, with a N. chapel containing the mons. of the Ingilby family; also the effigy of Sir Thos. Ingilby, chief justice temp. Edward III. Adjoining the town is Ripley Castle (Sir W. Ingilby), a mansion built in Queen Mary's reign, where it is said that Cromwell spent the night before Marston Moor. (*Gardens shown on Fridays.*) The scenery gradually improves as the railway follows up the Nidd valley, passing l. the village of Hampsthwaite and calling at

7½ BIRSTWITH STATION, close to which is a cotton factory. On l. is the church of Wreaks, and on the high ground above it Swarcliffe Hall.

10 DARLEY STATION. Here the Darley beck falls into the Nidd on l.

11½ DACRE BANKS STATION. This little hamlet is noticeable as the place where tow was first spun in England.

Excursion :

2m. N. to Brimham Crag, a remarkably fine piece of rock scenery situated nearly 1000 ft above the sea. It is one of the great sights of the district, being in reality one of those singular disintegrations of millstone grit, which are sometimes met with in England, though seldom on so large a scale as this. For a considerable distance the ground is strewn with rocks of the most fantastic appearance, to which of course the conceit of local guides has given names according to the fancied character of outline. The most suggestive of these freaks of nature are the Four Rocking Stones and the Druid's cave, where the rock is perforated in every direction with openings. Other curious shapes are the Boat, the Idol, the Lamb, the Cannon Rock, etc. Not the least interesting attraction is the view from the escarpment looking W., towards Felbeck Dale, just underneath, and Pateley Bridge, with the more distant Nidderdale. There is a small inn on the moor close to the Rocking Stones.

The valley becomes more contracted and the hills steeper, as the railway winds along to its terminus at

15 PATELEY BRIDGE STATION (*Inns: King's Arms, Crown. Pop. 2167. Distances: Harrogate, 15m.; Ripley, 10½m.; Grassington, 11m.; Brimham Crag, 4m.; Guy's Cliff, 2m.; Ripon, 11m.*) This is the highest point of civilization in Nidderdale, and is a brisk little town straggling up the steep hill on the N. or l. bank of the river. In itself it contains little of interest, save the picturesque views which are everywhere to be obtained; but there are several things to be seen in the neighbourhood. The chief of these is Bewerley Hall (John Yorke), a very charmingly situated house on l. of railway, just before reaching the station. (*Grounds open Tuesdays and Thursdays; admission 6d.*) It was formerly a grange of the monks of Fountains, who owned a large extent of Nidderdale, and a portion of the chapel still remains in one of the outbuildings. The walks are carried through

the Fishpond Wood, and up the hill by the Raven's Beck, to Guy's Cliff, an exceedingly fine view, extending to Middlesbrough on the N.E. There is some curious rock scenery scattered about the hill at this spot, and the whole landscape is wild and stern.

Excursions:

a. 4m. Greenhow lead mines on Grassington road (p. 109).

b. From Pateley Bridge the tourist may drive or walk up Nidderdale as far as Lofthouse (7m.), passing; 3m. (l.), Gowthwaite Hall, now a farmhouse but once an old 17th century seat of the Yorkes of Beverley. On either side picturesque "gills" fall in from the hills, and the artist will find many subjects for his pencil.

5m. Ramsgill is at the confluence of the Ramsgill beck with the Nidd, and was the birth-place of the notorious Eugene Aram, who was executed for the murder at Knaresborough (p. 74). At

7m. Lofthouse, a considerable stream, the How Stone beck, falls into the Nidd, which here makes a turn northward. There is also the little supplementary glen of Blayshaw, where is a lead mine. At Lofthouse there is a small ruined E. E. chapel, which was built by the monks of Byland Abbey. From this point the scenery of the Nidd valley is fine, although the river itself is not visible until nearly opposite Lofthouse vicarage. This is owing to a "swallow" or disappearance underground of the river, a phenomenon which is very common in limestone districts. The disappearance (or nearly so) is about 2m. up the glen in Goydon Pot or Hole; but the scenery of the bed where the river *should* run, under the rocks of Lofthouse Moor, will well repay the excursion. Otherwise the pedestrian to Kettlewell must at once take a road that ascends the hill on l. from Lofthouse to (nearly 1m.) Middlesmoor, a little village where is a small inn called the Halfway House. Middlesmoor Church (St. Chad) was restored 1866. From hence the path crosses the Rain

Stang (1468 ft.) and descends again into the head of the Nidd valley. The farmhouse at the very head (l.) is Angram. The tourist is now in the heart of Whernside. The mountain opposite is Little Whernside (1984 ft.), while forming an amphitheatre on l. is the Great Whernside (2241 ft.). The shortest way to Kettlewell for a good mountain walker is to go to Angram, and from thence cross over the Great Whernside, on the western side of which it lies, in the valley of the Wharfe. But there is no road, and those therefore who are not used to this kind of work had better not try it, for it is very easy to get lost on these mountains. On the other hand, the road which crosses the glen lower down goes over a gap in the opposite hill, leaving Little Whernside to l., and descends into the dale of the Cover. From hence a road runs *down* Coverdale to the N. to join Wensley Dale, while *upwards*, or to the S., it crosses the ridge of hills between Great Whernside and Buckden Pikes, and leads into Wharfedale at Kettlewell (p. 106). From the point, where the Middlesmoor cross road strikes Coverdale, to Kettlewell is about 6m.

Railway Excursions.

XIII. LEEDS OR BRADFORD TO GUISELEY, OTLEY AND ILKLEY. (M.R.)

From Leeds to Ilkley the Midland main line is followed as far as

7½ APPERLEY BRIDGE STATION (p. 83), while from Bradford a new and shorter line has lately been opened between Shipley and Guiseley.

Between Bradford (Midland Station) and Shipley the railway follows the course of the Bradford beck in a rather deep valley.

1 MANNINGHAM STATION. On the high ground (l.) is the Lister Park.

2 FRIZINGHALL STATION. Heaton village and church (l.) on the hill above.

3 SHIPLEY STATION. (*Junction with main line to Leeds*

and Carlisle, p. 83.) Close by is the G.N.R. station of the Shipley and Laisterdyke branch. The railway now runs northward through pretty scenery to

4 BAILDON STATION. The village contains worsted factories. Ferniehurst (E. Salt).

5½ ESHOLT STATION. Following the bend of the Aire, on rt. is Esholt Hall (W. B. C. Stansfeld), an 18th century house, built by Sir Walter Calverley on the site of an old Cistercian nunnery. The timber in the park (especially the elm avenue) is fine. The line from Leeds by Apperley is joined (rt.) a little before reaching

7 GUISELEY STATION. The little manufacturing town of Guiseley is prettily situated on rt., in a broken bit of country. St. Oswald's church contains some Norm. details. The district on l. of the line is still more picturesque, especially about Hawksworth Hall (F. Horsfall). At

9 MENSTON STATION (*junction with N.E.R. branch from Arthington, which from this point uses the same rails with the Midland to Ilkley*) the valley of the Wharfe is entered. Menston was formerly a seat of the celebrated Fairfax family. About 2m. down the valley is

OTLEY STATION. The town of Otley (pop. 6803. *Hotel, White Horse. Distances: Ilkley, 6m.; Guiseley, 2½m.; Farnley, 1½m.; Leathley, 3m.; Burley, 3m.; Arthington, 3m.*) is the metropolis of Wharfedale, and a brisk little manufacturing town, dependent on worsted mills, machine making, agriculture, etc. It is well situated in the valley of the Wharfe, which is here tolerably broad, sheltered on N. by the high grounds of Farnley and on S. by the range of Otley Chevin, 925 ft., from whence it is said that York Minster can be seen on a clear day; anyhow, there is a wide and charming view over the dale. The church (restored 1868) occupies the site of a Saxon building, fragments of which were found during the restoration. There are also Norm. portions in the chancel, while the remainder of the church is Perp., all except the S. door of the nave, which is Trans. Norm. It would seem therefore that at least two, if not three churches, have been erected on the same site. The principal objects of interest in it are the stone carvings, said to be Roman, and probably brought originally from Ilkley (the Roman *Olicana*); also the mons. to the Fairfaxes, Fawkes of Farnley, and Wm Vavasour. The Lord

Fairfax here commemorated lived at Denton 1640, and was grandfather of the celebrated Parliamentary leader.

Excursions:

a. Over Otley Chevin to Guiseley (nearly 3m.).

b. To Farnley 1½m. and on to Leathley, a very pretty walk. Farnley Park (Ayscough Fawkes) is celebrated for its fine collection of pictures, and particularly those by *Turner*, who was a frequent visitor here. (*No admission.*) There are also some interesting relics, principally of the civil war and the Fairfaxes. At Leathley, which is in the pretty Washbourn dingle E. of Farnley Park, is a church partly Norm. partly Perp., and some large reservoirs for supplying Leeds with water. Higher up in the Washbourne valley, some 5m. or 6m. from Leathley, is Fewston at the edge of Blubberhouses and Forest Moors, a wild district intervening between Wharfedale and Nidderdale. It is crossed by a high road (Roman) between Skipton and Ripley, and, wild and out of the way as it is, is worth exploring by the pedestrian for its broken moor and rock scenery. There is however no accommodation, and the best way would be to push on to Darley, 4m. to 5m. from Fewston, where the traveller would hit the railway and thence proceed to Pateley Bridge or Ripley (p. 75).

10 BURLEY STATION. This is a small manufacturing village, with mills belonging to the Forster family, who reside at Wharfeside. On the opposite side of the river is Weston Hall, an old Jacobean mansion, containing a portrait of Cromwell and a curious turreted summer-house.

12 BENRHYDDING STATION, for the convenience of visitors to Benrhydding, a large modern built house (l.) in a magnificent situation, devoted to the water cure treatment. It is however the resort of many, who find in the attractions of beautiful scenery and pure air as much good as others do from the water cure. It is a fine walk up the hill at the back to the Cow and Calf Rocks. On the opposite bank of the river is Denton Park (Marmaduke Wyvill), a mansion occupying the site of that of the Fairfaxes, who resided here in the 16th

century. In this old house Prince Rupert stopped on his way to Marston Moor, and, finding in it a portrait of John Fairfax, spared the place on this account. The terminus of the line is reached at

13 ILKLEY STATION. (*Fares from London: 27/9, 16/9. Hotels: Middleton, Crescent, Royal, Midland. Pop. 4733. Distances: Leeds, 16m.; Bradford, 13m.; Guiseley, 6m.; Otley, 6m.; Benrhydding, 1½m.; Addingham, 3½m.; Bolton Abbey, 5m.; Skipton, 9m.; Beamsley, 4m.; Denton, 2m.; Keighley, 6½m.*) Ilkley (the *Olicana* of the Romans, as has been abundantly proved by discovery of foundations and of scorise, the results of mineral workings) has of late years become a very rising place, and is rapidly increasing both in size and population. This is partly owing to its beautiful situation on the Wharfe, and partly to its reputation as a water cure place, it being a second Malvern and abounding in hydropathic establishments, some of them of a palatial character. The town occupies the valley on the rt. bank of the Wharfe, and straggles for a considerable distance up the side of Rombald's Moor, a fine healthy moorland (1323 ft.) which intervenes between Wharfedale and Airedale. The church (restored) is near the river and is of Dec. date. It contains a stained glass E. window by *Warrington*, and the tomb and effigy of Sir Adam de Middleton, 13th century, whose descendants now live at Middleton Lodge, a charmingly situated house high up on the hill side opposite Ilkley. The great objects of interest in the churchyard are the three very singular sculptured pillars of Saxon date. There is also a portion of Roman sculpture in the base of the tower of the church, which stands on the site of the old Roman castrum. St. Margaret's Church is on the hill side above the town. Besides the parish church, the chief interest of Ilkley is in the beauty of the neighbourhood.

Excursions:

- a. To the Wells and Benrhydding. The old well house is high up on the hill side of Rombald's Moor, and from thence the walk should be extended to the Panorama Rock, and on to the Cow and Calf Rock, an escarpment of millstone grit, afterwards descending upon Benrhydding. The views from all these points are very extensive, and particularly from the

summit of Rombald's Moor, which was so called probably from Wm. de Romillé, but has been associated with the feats of a wonderful giant named Rombald.

- b. To Keighley (6m. to 7m. S.), a good driving road over the moor. Instead of descending to Keighley, the pedestrian can turn off near Upwood to rt., and come round the hill by Holden Gate, descending upon Addingham. The moor itself, it should be mentioned, is to be avoided; for it is very wild and full of awkward bogs, and it is very easy to lose one's way.
- c. Hollin Hall (1m. on the Addingham road), a pretty gabled farmhouse, once the old residence of the Hebers. This walk can be extended to Addingham and Bolton Abbey.
- d. Bolton Abbey, 5m. by the path across the bridge (a lovely view), and by the l. bank to Beamsley (p. 102).
- e. Up the Fairy Dell, a charming glen a little to the E. of Middleton hamlet. This walk can be extended to Denton.

Railway Excursions.

XIV. LEEDS TO SHIPLEY, KEIGHLEY, SKIPTON, SETTLE, AND HAWES JUNCTION. (M.R.)

By this route, the latter portion of which, from Settle, was opened in 1876, the Midland Company obtain a new and independent route to Carlisle and Scotland. Quitting Leeds (p. 34) from the Wellington Station, the line follows closely the course of the Aire, having on l. the high grounds of Armley and Bramley, and on the rt. those of Headingley and Burley, and passing

1 **HOLBECK STATION.** (*Junction with the N.E.R. and G.N.R.*)

1½ **ARMLEY STATION.** Here is the Leeds Borough Gaol.

3¼ **KIRKSTALL STATION.** On rt. are the ruins of the venerable abbey (p. 37), and farther on the Kirkstall Iron-works.

4½ **NEWLAY STATION.** Here the line crosses the Aire, having, l., the Aire Vale Dyeworks. On the high ground (rt.) is the village and hall of Horsforth, the latter of

Jacobean date. The Aire is prettily wooded as the line approaches

5½ CALVERLEY STATION. The village is some little distance on l., and contains an old house where a frightful murder took place in 1605, in which Walter Calverley killed his two sons and his wife. This was afterwards made the subject of a play called the Yorkshire Tragedy. On the high bank (rt.) amongst the trees are the Rawdon Baptist College, founded 1804, for training ministers; the Convalescent Hospital, founded by Mr. Ripley, M.P.; and several handsome villa residences of the Leeds and Bradford merchants. The railway crosses the Aire before reaching

7½ APPERLEY BRIDGE STATION (*junction with Otley and Ilkley branch*), soon after which the river is again crossed, and the line enters a tunnel (¾ m.) cutting off a neck of high ground. On the other side is

11 Shipley STATION. (*Junction with branches to Bradford and to Guiseley for Ilkley. Close by, on l., is G.N.R. station of that branch, running from Laisterdyke Junction, through Eccleshill and Idle.*) The town of Shipley (*Inn, Sun. Pop. 15,089*) is built of the solid-looking brown stone of the district, and picturesquely situated amongst steep hills, at the junction of the Bradford beck with the Aire. The population is engaged in woollen and worsted spinning, the head quarters of which industries are at

11½ SALTAIRE STATION. On rt. are the famous Saltaire Mills (*not shown*), opened in 1853 by the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart. (died 1876), who was the first to introduce into England the manufacture of alpaca woollen fabrics. The factory itself is of huge size, covering twelve acres of ground, and six storeys high, and is replete with every kind of machinery of the most modern type. Though the building itself is not open, except to those who bring a special introduction, the visitor will be interested in examining the town of Saltaire, which was entirely laid out and built by the Salt family. A church of Byzantine architecture, a hospital, schools, an institute, almshouses, a dining hall where employes and others can have their meals in a comfortable manner and at a fabulously low cost, and a park, including cricket and croquet grounds, are the adjuncts of this interesting colony, which is a noble example of the endeavours made by

the employers to permanently benefit their men. Shipley or Saltaire may be said to be the commencement of the Craven district, the most picturesque portion of the West Riding. The hills become steeper and wilder, and a little farther on (rt.) the Loadpit beck falls into the Aire from the high ground of Rombald's Moor.

14 BINGLEY STATION. The little town, with its one long street, is on l., and is entirely dependent on the worsted and woollen trade. Near the station is the Perp. church. There is nothing to detain the tourist except the scenery of the valley and the views from the hill-sides.

Excursions:

- a. 3m. to Cullingworth village. A pretty walk up the Harden beck, and passing St. Ives (W. B. Ferrand), Harden Grange (W. Dunlop), and the Nook (E. Townend). Hence cross Harden Moor to the rocks of Druids' Altar. A good view of Airedale.
- b. Ascend to Gilstead Moor, passing Milnerfield (late Sir Titus Salt), to the Loadpit beck dingle, and follow it up to Bingley Moor.

Keeping parallel with the river and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the railway makes a curve to the S. of the valley to reach

17 KEIGHLEY STATION. (*Junction with branch to Haworth and Ozenhope. Inn, Devonshire Arms. Pop. 25,245. Distances: Leeds, 17m.; Bradford, 9m.; Skipton, 9m.; Haworth, 3½m.; Ozenhope, 4½m.; Ilkley, 6½m.; Riddlesden, 1½m.; Kildwick 5m.*) Keighley (pron. Keefley) has of late years very much increased in size, and attained the dimensions of a considerable manufacturing town. It would be well if it had increased in wisdom in a corresponding degree, but Keighley made itself for ever famous by the outcry raised against vaccination by its guardians, who were imprisoned for refusing to obey the law on this point. The trade of the town consists in worsted and cotton spinning; it has also a speciality for making washing machines. To the visitor the chief interest will be in the situation, which is very pretty, at the junction of the Worth valley with that of the Aire.

Excursions:

- a. Across Harden Moor to Bingley, about 3m.
- b. To Ilkley, 6½m., across Rombald's Moor, passing Riddlesden Hall, and, high up on the hillside, Upwood (late Johnson Busfield). Riddlesden is an old Yorkshire house, of the 16th century, formerly the seat of the Paslews. By turning to l., above Morton, where Roman coins were found, a pretty mountain walk may be had to Riveck Edge and Silsden Moor.
- c. By rail to Haworth, and across the moors to Hebden Bridge (p. 56).

The valley of the Aire rather widens at

20 STEETON STATION. The village is on l., under the steep declivities of Steeton Moor, with its ridges of white limestone. Steeton Hall (John Craven). 1m. (rt.) is Silsden, a small manufacturing village, through which a hilly and picturesque road runs to Addingham, 4m. from Steeton.

22 KILDWICK STATION. On l. is the hamlet of Cross-hills, from which a fine wild mountain walk may be taken to Colne, 7m. (in Lancashire), passing Glusburne, and 1½m. Malsis Hall (J. Lund). Kildwick (rt. of railway) is a village of some interest, having been once the residence (at the Grange) of the priors of Bolton. Both the Grange and Kildwick Hall (J. R. Tennant) are picturesque old houses of the 17th century. The bridge over the Aire was also built by the canons of Bolton, in Edward III.'s reign. The church (Perp.) is remarkable for its length, which has obtained for it the name of "the Long Church of Craven." It has a good screen of woodwork, together with the tomb of Sir Robert de Steeton, 1307, who lived at Steeton Hall.

23½ CONONLEY STATION. A picturesque walk into the hills on l., as far as Stonegappe (F. J. Lace). The railway now runs due N. to

26 SKIPTON STATION. (*Junction with line to Colne.* Refreshm. rooms. Fares from London: 29/-. 17/-. Pop. 9091. Hotels: *Devonshire Arms, Ship.* Coaches to Grassington, Buckden, and Kettlewell. Distances: London, 231m.; Leeds, 26m.; Bradford, 18m.; Settle, 16½m.; Ilkley, 9m.; Otley, 15m.; Bolton Abbey, 5½m. Addingham, 6m.; Bylstone, 4m.; Linton, 7½m.;

Threshfield, 8m.; *Grassington*, 8½m.; *Kilnsey*, 11½m.; *Kettlewell*, 14m.; *Colne*, 12m.; *Broughton*, 3m.; *Barnoldswick*, 9m.; *Keighley*, 9m.) Skipton, though of no great size, is the most important town of a large district, and is generally called the capital of Craven. It is placed on the outskirts of the wild limestone country which is made so picturesque by the windings of the Wharfe and the great Craven fault, and for this it is an excellent rendezvous. The town itself is built of the grey stone of the district, which gives it a sombre and melancholy look; but there is a well to do air about it, the population being partly dependent on agricultural pursuits, and partly on cotton spinning and limestone quarrying. Skipton was in former days the chief seat of the Cliffords, whose castle still occupies a commanding position at the head of the town, and overhanging on the N. a ravine of considerable depth, through which the Eller beck runs. The building belongs to two different eras, those of Edward II. and Henry VIII.; that of the latter being inhabited, and the former consisting of the round towers and curtain wall. The castle was originally founded, after the Conquest, by William de Romillé, whose Norm. gateway is all that is left of that date. In Edward II.'s reign it was held for a short time by his favourite, Piers de Gaveston, but soon came into the hands of the Cliffords, with the descendants of whom it still continues. The Cliffords were created Earls of Cumberland by Henry VIII., and the first earl built the inhabited portion of the castle, which in his time was besieged during the Pilgrimage of Grace. The most interesting association, however, is that with Lady Ann Clifford (1589), countess of Dorset, who was heiress of the third earl, and who was celebrated for her great abilities, learning, and refined manners. After her time the castle came to her grandson, the Earl of Thanet, and is now the property of Sir Henry Tufton, Bart., the descendant of this family. The most interesting portions are: the entrance tower, with the Clifford motto, "Desormais," as an openwork battlement; De Romillé's Norm. door; the inner courtyard, built by Robert de Clifford, with the hall and kitchen; the later (inhabited) portion, built by the first Earl of Cumberland for Lady Eleanor Brandon, which contains an octagonal room, called Lady Anne's bedroom. In it

are some family pictures and tapestry. Queen Mary of Scotland is erroneously said to have been imprisoned in the castle. The church (Perp.) is also very picturesquely situated. It contains handsome altar tombs with brasses to the Earls of Cumberland. Lady Ann, though she did much for the church, was not buried here. There is good modern stained glass by *Capronnier*. Christ Church was built in 1839. A grammar school and a saline spring, with a small pumproom, are the only other objects of interest in Skipton.

Excursions:

- a. Bolton Abbey (p.102), 5½m., passing (l.) 1¼m. the Haw Bank limestone quarries, from which a tramroad conveys the produce to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. There is a wide view from the top of the hill over Embsay and the hills towards Burnsall and the Wharfe.
- b. 2m. N.W. to Embsay, a small village on the S. slopes of Embsay Moor, where cotton spinning is carried on. Embsay was the original seat of the Augustinian priory founded by William de Meschines, which was subsequently removed to Bolton. The walk may be prolonged (3¼m.) through Eastby and over Halton Moor to Barden Tower and the Strid (p. 103).
- c. To Rylstone, Cracoe, and Linton (p. 104). (*Coach every morning.*)
- d. Broughton Hall (C. Semon), 3m. on Clitheroe road, the family seat of the Tempests since the 15th century. This is one of the most ancient properties in the county, although the present house is modern. There are some paintings by Raffaele, Salvator Rosa, and others; and the scenery of the park, which lies between the road and the Colne railway, is very pretty. Mr. Semon, the present tenant, is the founder of the convalescent hospital at Ilkley. The church, some little distance to the S., is Norm. Farther on (3m.) are E. and W. Marton, the latter originally the property of the Heber family. Marton House (T. H. Ingham). From hence the walk may be continued to Gisburne

and the Ribble valley (p. 109), passing Gledstone, the seat of the Roundell family.

e. By rail to Colne, passing 3m. (rt.) Broughton Hall (*ante*) to

4 ELSLACK STATION.

5 THORNTON STATION. The hills on l. are bold at Thornton Moor. Soon after passing

6½ EARBYS STATION, a short branch (rt.) runs to

9 BARNOLDSDWICK STATION. The village is picturesquely placed on the Scot beck, and is interesting as being the original settlement, 1147, of the Cistercian abbey which was afterwards removed to Kirkstall. The church is Perp. and E. E. Some cotton spinning is carried on here. About 2m. lower down the stream is Bracewell, where are a few remains of the old hall of the Tempests, principally of Henry VIII.'s time, though some portion is Norm. The armorial bearings and motto, "Loyouf," of the family are frequently represented. From Bracewell it is 3m. to Gisburn (p. 109). Soon after passing Barnoldswick junction, the line enters Lancashire.

From Skipton the railway still follows the valley of the Aire for a short distance, quitting it only at Bell Busk.

30 GARGRAVE STATION. Gargrave (rt.) is a busy village dependent on textile manufactures. Though of modern appearance, it is of ancient date, for a Roman villa was discovered about 1m. S.E., and it is traditionally reported to have possessed seven churches, all of which, but one, were destroyed by the Scots. This one, the parish church, has some good carving and memorial windows. Gargrave House (J. Coulthurst).

Excursion:

1½m. N. to Eshton Bridge, a pretty bit of scenery where the Eshton and Mill becks meet. Above it on l. is Eshton Hall, the beautiful seat of Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart., a modern house in an exquisite situation. It contains a noteworthy library and pictures by Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Turner, etc. In a corresponding situation on the Mill beck is Flasby Hall (Captain J. N. Preston). It is a pretty walk

up the beck to Rylstone (p. 104), or up the Eshton beck to Friar Head, an old hunting seat of the abbots of Furness, to whom this property once belonged.

33 BELL BUSK STATION, where the railway crosses the Aire, which now finally parts company with it. L. of station is Coniston village and Hall (J. W. Tottie) on the banks of an extensive lake.

Excursion :

(Bell Busk is the nearest point to Malham (3½m.), the Cove, and Gordale Scar, but no conveyance can be had except by previously ordering one from the Buck inn at Malham.) It is a pretty walk to Malham through the hamlet of Airton, where is a cotton mill; and there is a still prettier path along the l. bank of the river, passing under Calton Hall (rt.). Higher up (on l.) at the mouth of the Kirkgill beck valley, is the village of Kirkby Malham, where also a little cotton spinning is carried on. The church (Perp.) is interesting for the mon. of John Lambert, 1701, the son of the famous Parliamentary general, who himself was born at Calton Hall, 1619. On the l. bank of the Aire, now a very small stream, is Hanlith Hall (G. J. Serjeantson). Above this, the Gordale beck on rt. joins the Aire, which, as is frequently the case with rivers in limestone districts, runs underground for some little distance. The source of the Aire is said to be in a field near Malham, but the true source is evidently in Malham Tarn, the water reappearing again at the base of Malham Cove. 3½m. Malham (*Imm, Buck*) is a small hamlet, at the door, as it were, of this splendid limestone scenery. It is equidistant (1m.) from the Cove and the Scar, and as the views of both places are immensely superior from below, it is advisable to visit the Cove first. This magnificent line of cliff has been caused geologically by a great dislocation or drop of the limestone, known as the Craven Fault, which begins near Kirkby Lonsdale, and extends far up into Wharfedale.

It forms an enormous wall, more or less exposed, throughout this distance, though at these two spots, together with Giggleswick Scar near Settle, the scenery is most characteristic. The Cove itself is a vast amphitheatre of limestone, 285 ft. high, its white face beautifully set off by the green of the occasional shrubs which cling to its ledges. At the foot wells out in good deep volume the Aire, after an underground course from the tarn on the hill above. In former days the stream, no doubt, fell over the Cove, until, from some convulsion, fissures were formed in the limestone, so that the river found a new course. Having examined the Cove, the visitor should return to Malham for Gordale Scar. Should he however wish to go by the mountain road direct to Settle (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a road ascends the cliffs some little distance W. of the Cove, and leaving Malham Tarn considerably to the rt., crosses the Kirkby fells and by Stockdale Lane, passing (about 2 m. from the Cove), some disused calamine pits, in which the geologist will find limestone fossils, and particularly trilobites. On reaching the summit of the cliff, beautiful views are gained, with Pendle Hill conspicuous in the S. On the road to Gordale, just below the bridge, is a pretty waterfall called Janet's Force. Gordale Scar is a wonderful ravine in the limestone, down which the beck wildly rushes, though with no great volume of water. Until the visitor is fairly within the walls of the gully, its peculiar grandeur is not seen, but at first sight it would seem as if all farther access were impossible. There is, however, a rugged path up the stream; and at a spot where a natural limestone bridge is thrown across, the scene is most impressive. Both geologist and botanist will find objects of interest, and the latter especially will note some rare plants along the course of the waterfall. It is about 1 m. to the top of the ravine, and not the least singular part of the scene is when the visitor emerges on to Malham Lings (l.), where the whole mountain surface appears to be fur-

rowed in the most regular manner with narrow ridges of limestone. Care should be taken in walking, as there are frequently fissures of more or less depth. Once on the hill, two routes may be taken: (a) l. and bearing N.W. to Malham Tarn, a lake some 3m. round, giving birth to the Aire. The wildness of the scene has been modified by extensive plantations surrounding Malham Tarn House (Walter Morrison), probably one of the most loftily situated residences in England. From the Tarn the return may be made to Malham to the W. of the Cove. (b) At the head of Gordale glen a track runs due E. called Mastiles Lane, which in due course becomes a tolerably defined road and runs across the mountain to Kilnsey, about 4m. N.E. Should the pedestrian deviate from this, he must take careful bearings, for there is a very large tract of wild mountain, sufficient to be lost upon. The highest point of the district is Fountain Fell, 1944 ft. N.W. of the tarn. From the tarn itself it is about 5m. to Settle, descending into the valley of the Ribble over Langcliffe Scar. There is also a very picturesque mountain walk from Kirkby Malham to Settle over High Side, crossing Scaleber Bridge and down by the Attermyre fells, also about 5m. It is one of the most typical districts in England for the examination of the carboniferous limestone, though it should be mentioned that the Upper Silurian slates may be seen in Gordale Scar, the limestone resting unconformably upon them.

36 HELLIFIELD STATION. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. overlooking the valley of the Ribble is Hellifield Peel, a castellated house built by the Hamerton family, temp. Henry VI. Lower down the river is Halton Place (T. E. York). A railway between Chatburn and Hellifield unites Clitheroe and the Lancashire cotton districts with Settle and the north.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ LONG PRESTON STATION, a pretty village (rt.) near the junction of the beck of the same name with the Ribble. In the church is some stained glass by *Capronnier*.

40½ **SETTLE JUNCTION.** (*Junction with branch line to Clapham and Ingleton, p. 94.*) This was the station for Settle, previous to the recent opening of the section between Settle and Carlisle. The Scotch express trains do not stop here, but run due N. to

42½ **SETTLE TOWN STATION.** (*Fares from London: 31½, 18/3; Hotel, Golden Lion. Pop. 2163. Distances: Skipton, 16½m.; Malham Tarn, 5m.; Kirkby Malham, 5m.; Victoria Cave, 2m.; Giggleswick, 1m.; Horton, 6m.; Stainforth, 3m.; Selside, 9m.; Pen-y-ghent, 6m.; Ingleborough, 10m.; Alum Pot, 10m.; Clapham, 6½m.*) Settle is a quiet, grey-stone little town, most picturesquely placed, overlooking the Ribble, and at the foot of the Castlebergh cliff, which appears as a buttress or corner stone of the range running from Malham. It is prettily planted and kept, and there are extensive views from the summit. The Ribble valley deflects this range towards the N., but, on the other side of it, it reappears in the Giggleswick Scars. The town itself, which is dependent partly on agriculture and partly on cotton spinning (there being several mills in the vicinity), does not offer much of interest, save some old houses of the date of the 17th century, but as a halting place for the limestone and cave district it is comfortable and convenient. The immediate scenery is of the most charming character, while the views from the hills are very extensive.

Excursions :

- a. Malham Tarn and Cove (p. 89), 5m. to 6m. N E.
- b. Kirkby Malham (p. 89), 5m. S.E., ascending by Attermyre Cliffs. Fine wild scenery. On the fells above are some rocking stones or ice drifted blocks, probably borne thither from the Ingleborough range. Near Scaleber Bridge there is a pretty little "force." For the sake of the view ascend Ryeloaf Hill, 1794 ft., to the N.E., and the road to Kirkby may be caught up again at Grain's Bridge, near the source of the Kirkby Gill beck.
- c. The Victoria Cave, 2m. N. Follow the Horton road as far as Langcliffe, a pretty village ½m.; thence ascend the hill by a good mountain road, and turn off in about ¼m. to rt. by a

track running under a plantation. The cave (no view from it) is situated in the face of the cliff, 900 ft. above the river, and was discovered by a Mr. Jackson, in 1837. Systematic exploration by a committee has resulted in the finding of large deposits of bones of elephant, hyæna, bear, rhinoceros, deer, goat, ox, horse, dog, badger, etc., with relics of Romano-Celtic date, such as bronze and bone implements, coins, pottery, etc. But the most important of all the discoveries was that of the humerus or shoulder bone of a so-called human being, which was turned up many feet below the surface. All these specimens are to be seen in the museum of the Giggleswick Grammar School. It should be mentioned that, apart from the interest of these remains, the visitor will find no scenery at the cave to justify the excursion, while the cave itself is full of beds of the most greasy clay.

- d. Giggleswick, 1m., and the Ebbing Well. Cross the Ribble by a handsome bridge. Giggleswick is an exceedingly pretty village, situated at the foot of the scars of the same name which separate it from the Ribble valley. The church (Perp.) contains a carved reading desk and pulpit, (the subject on the latter being the twelve tribes of Israel,) together with the tomb of Rev. W. Paley, father of the celebrated divine, who was born and educated here. In the churchyard is a 14th century cross. At the back of the church is the grammar school, founded 1553 by Edward VI.; but under a new scheme of the endowed schools a large range of buildings called the Hostel has been erected on the bank above the schoolhouse, which are replete with every modern convenience. Here is the museum (*open on application to the porter*) which contains the relics and bones found in the Victoria Cave. The road to Clapham is carried up the valley under the Giggleswick Scars, and a little beyond the Hostel is the Ebbing Well, which sometimes ebbs and flows several times a day, depending very much on the dryness of the season. The

phenomenon appears to be the result of an underground channel, of a curved syphon form. From Giggleswick to Clapham it is between 5m. and 6m.

e. To Stainforth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Horton, 6m., and ascend Pen-y-ghent; or else from Horton to Selside, 3m., Alum or Helln Pot, 1m., and across the moors to Ingleborough Cave and Clapham. The whole of this excursion (p. 113) will be about 14m.

f. To Anley, 1m. S. (J. Birkbeck), and the old station. Good views all along the road.

From Settle the Midland line keeps due N., occasionally crossing and recrossing the Ribble, which in many parts of the valley is exceedingly picturesque. Before reaching

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ HORTON STATION (p. 114), Moughton Fell is a conspicuous object l., and Pen-y-ghent on rt. After quitting Horton, the Ribble is seen as a moorland stream, and the whole country becomes very wild. A little before reaching

HAWES JUNCTION, where a branch connects Hawes, Wensleydale, Leyburn, and the North Riding generally with the Midland system, the railway quits the West Riding.

Railway Excursions.

XV. SKIPTON TO CLAPHAM, INGLETON AND SEDBERGH. (M.R. AND L.N.W.)

For the M.R. route from Skipton to Settle Junction, see p. 92. The line which, until the opening of the Carlisle and Settle Junction, was the main M.R. from Leeds to the north, soon crosses the Ribble, leaving Giggleswick (p. 93) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. Thence through a broken and pretty country to

48 CLAPHAM STATION. (*Junction on l. with branch to Lancaster and Morecambe. Inn, Flying Horseshoe.*) Just before reaching the station, the Wenning is crossed, formed by the Clapham and Austwick becks. Clapham village (*Inn, New Inn*) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. (p. 113), and Ingleborough Cave, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of that again. The next and final station of the M.R. in Yorkshire is

52½ INGLETON STATION. (*Junction with the L.N.W. branch, joining the main line to the north at Tebay. Hotels: Ingleborough, Wheatsheaf, Bridge.*) This little town is situated most beautifully on the banks of the Doe beck, which, by its junction with the Kingsdale beck, forms the Greta river. Ingleborough mountain raises its flat-topped head (2373 ft.) in fine outline a little to the N.E. The church has some Norm. details and a good Norm. front. It is however for the interesting cave and mountain scenery of the neighbourhood that Ingleton is such a convenient and pleasant head quarters.

Excursions :

- a. To Ravenwray, Kingsdale, Yordas Cave and Dent (p. 119).
- b. Up Ingleborough (p. 116).
- c. Chapel-le-Dale, Weathercote Cave, Ginglepot, etc. (p. 117).

From Ingleton the traveller continues his journey by the L.N.W., which crosses the Greta by a lofty viaduct, 100 ft. above the river, and soon enters Lancashire for a brief space and then Westmorland, stopping at

60 KIRKBY LONSDALE STATION,

64 BARBON STATION, and

68 MIDDLETON STATION, after which Yorkshire is re-entered near

72 SEDBERGH STATION. (*Hotels: White Hart, Black Bull, Pop. 1500.*) The little town is situated on the extreme border of Yorkshire and in the valley of the Rawthey, a tributary of the Lune. All around are steep hills and fells, and, were it not for the railway, Sedbergh would be as isolated a residence as any place in Britain. There is a picturesque old church of Norm. date, much altered, and, in the churchyard, two yews marking the spot where George Fox the Quaker preached. Sedbergh is somewhat famous for its grammar school, founded by Roger Lupton, provost of Eton in Edward VI.'s reign. Sedgwick the geologist, who was born at Dent (p. 119), was a scholar here, and Hartley Coleridge was one of the masters. Like Ingleton, Sedbergh is chiefly of interest on account of its pretty neighbourhood, and the pleasant hill walks that abound,

such as

a. To Cantley Spout, a waterfall on the Rawthey, where the road to Kirkby Stephen winds under the Howgill fells.

b. Gill Black Force.

c. Ram's Walk.

d. Gawthorpe Cave.

There are also good trout and salmon fishing in the Lune and Rawthey.

(C)—ROAD EXCURSIONS.**XVI. ROTHERHAM TO ROCHE ABBEY, TICKHILL AND BAWTRY.**

By this route the pedestrian will be able to explore a pretty and somewhat sequestered district, with which railways have up to the present not interfered. (*A coach runs from Masboro' station to Bawtry.*) From Rotherham the road runs E., over rather high ground to

3m. WICKERSLEY, the quarries from which furnish the greater part of the Sheffield grindstones. The church has some Norm. details. From hence there are two roads to Roche Abbey, the shortest, through (3½m.) Bramley Chapel, and (6m.) Maltby, where a road branches off rt. from the direct road to Tickhill. By this route it is 8m. to Roche Abbey. It is longer by taking the road on rt. at Wickersley, which keeps S.E. through a broken country to

6½m. LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, the beautiful spire of the church being visible for a considerable distance from its conspicuous situation. It is mainly Perp., though part of it is early Norm. The visitor should notice the curious carvings in the interior, and on the exterior, the Norm. door and the spire, 185 ft. high. The whole church was restored by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*. Close by is a mound and circular ring, said to be that of a Roman camp. This may possibly have been so, but it has evidently been adapted as a fortress in early Saxon times, and appears to be of the same date, if it did not form part of the same system, as the mounds at Conisborough and Wincobank, near Sheffield (p. 31). It is a charming walk of 2m., part of it through the King's Wood and down a glen, to

8m. ROCHE ABBEY, most picturesquely situated in a deep valley overhung by limestone rocks, and at the extreme corner of Sandbeck Park. It was founded in the 12th century by Richard de Buisli, for Cistercians, and was evidently named from its situation amongst the rocks. The ruins are, however, rather scanty, and consist of a Dec. gateway, with an apartment above it, and the transepts and chancel of the church, which are

of Trans. Norm. date, and show the same style of arrangement as all the Cistercian establishments had, such as the two chapels at the E. of the transept, similar to those at Fountains. Roche Abbey does not take the same high position or offer the same attractions as many of the other Yorkshire abbeys, but it is nevertheless well worth a visit, if only for the beauty of its situation. Close by are some valuable limestone quarries, and, extending some distance to the E., is Sandbeck Park (Earl of Scarborough), prettily wooded. A path runs right across the park, emerging on the N. side at Sandbeck Lane, and forming the nearest way to

3½m. TICKHILL, a straggling little town, with the ruins of a castle founded by one of the family of Buisli, the same who built Roche Abbey. It is probable, however, that the mound on which the keep was raised was one of earlier date, like the one at Laughton, and was utilized by the Norman owners. The most interesting portion of the remains is the gateway, an originally Norm. building, subsequently altered. Another part of the ruins has been incorporated with a modern house. Tickhill Castle sustained two sieges, one in the reign of John, the other in the civil war, when it surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, after the fatal issue of Marston Moor. The church (Dec. and Perp.) has an altar tomb and effigies of one of the Fitzwilliam family and his wife, also to Wm. Eastfield and wife (15th century). From Tickhill it is about 4m. of uninteresting walking to

BAWTRY (p. 9), where the visitor can catch a train on G.N.R.

Road Excursions.

XVII. HUDDERSFIELD TO HOLMFIRTH AND SADDLEWORTH.

From Huddersfield (p. 20) to Holmfirth the visitor can proceed by rail, a branch line of the L.Y.R. running through a very romantic country. Emerging from the tunnel, the line crosses the Colne, and at

1½ LOCKWOOD STATION reaches the valley of the Holme. On rt. is given off the branch to Meltham. From

2½ BERRY BROW STATION there is a wide and beautiful view of the distant hills beyond Honley and Holmfirth, Stanedge, Deer Hill, and, more to the S., Ramsden Edge and Snailsden Pike, on which is the tower known as

Cook's Study. This is the nearest station for Castle Hill and Almondbury, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. (p. 22.)

$3\frac{1}{2}$ HONLEY STATION. In the valley below (rt.) is the large manufacturing village of Honley, prettily situated, but otherwise of no interest. The church on hill above (rt.) is South Crosland, while on the high ground on l. is that of Farnley Tyas.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ BROCKHOLES STATION. (*Junction on l. with Penistone and Sheffield branch of G.N.R.*). Deep in the valley below is the Holme, with many a cloth factory, while the sides of the hill above are dotted with old fashioned Yorkshire farmhouses.

5 THONGSBRIDGE STATION. The terminus of the line is reached at

6 HOLMFIRTH STATION (*Inn, Victoria*). The town, though small, is of considerable importance in the clothing trade, mills extending at intervals all the way up to Holme Bridge, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up. The scenery is charming, and every step up the valley gives some new view. At

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. HOLMBRIDGE, which is situated directly under Ramsden Edge, the road diverges, the main road ascending the hill to Holme, and crossing the ridge of Holme Moss, 1720 ft. It then descends the valley of the Heydon brook into Longdendale, which it joins at the Woodhead reservoir, and, nearly 1 m. below this the traveller can take the M.S.L.R. at Woodhead station. The distance from Holmfirth to Woodhead is from 8 m. to 9 m. By taking a road from Holme Bridge on rt., a visit can be paid to the Bilberry reservoir, which, like the still more destructive Bradfield reservoir near Sheffield (p. 30), burst in 1852, and let 86 million gallons of water loose upon the valley, which it deluged. 81 persons perished in the flood, and but one chimney, that of Digley Mill, was left to mark its former position. From here it is about 1 m. to the main road from Holmfirth to Saddleworth, which is joined by the one from Meltham at

4 m. WISSENDEN HEAD INN. There is a charming little bit of isolated mountain scenery on l., called the Isle of Skye; and it is also a lovely walk past the Wissenden reservoir and down the valley to Marsden (p. 20). From Wissenden it is a thoroughly moorland walk across Dean Head Moss (1662 ft.), at the edge of which the road descends above the Greenfield beck. The pedes-

trian should not lose this opportunity of examining the so called Druidical remains on the hill above, such as The Fairy Rock, The Pots and Pans, which in reality are very singular and interesting examples of water-worn rock scenery. The distance between Holmfirth and Greenfield station on L.N.W. (p. 19) is between 9m. and 10m.; and there is no road in this district which will give the tourist a better idea of the mountain and moorland scenery of South Yorkshire.

Road Excursions.

XVIII. KEIGHLEY TO HAWORTH AND HEBDEN BRIDGE.

The first portion of this excursion is best performed by railway, although the walk up the valley of the Worth is an exceedingly pretty one. A branch line leaves the Midland station at Keighley (p. 84), running nearly due S. and calling at

1 **INGROW STATION.** Woollen mills occur at intervals between this and

1½ **DAMEMS STATION,** near which the Worth is crossed.

3 **OAKWORTH STATION,** near which point the river flows in from the hills on rt., the railway ascending the valley to

4 **HAWORTH STATION** (*Inn, Black Bull*). The village, which is situated on the hill side, rt. of the railway, has been considerably altered and enlarged since the time when the Brontës lived here, and, by the force of their genius, made Haworth classic ground. The Rev. William Brontë was incumbent of Haworth from 1820 till 1861, when he died, after outliving the whole of his family. In the parsonage here (which has since been enlarged and somewhat altered) resided the famous novelist sisters who under the cognomina of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, here gave to the world the stories of Shirley, Jane Eyre, Wuthering Heights, The Tenant of Wildfell Hall, and other stories, which are so widely read by and known to all classes of readers. In many of their books, and also in Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë" (Currer Bell), the village, parsonage and surrounding hills are described with a minuteness only begotten by a long life amongst them and an exceeding love for them. The moorland has a stern yet beautiful character of its own, which, when read by the light of the Brontës' novels, assumes new and intensely interesting features. Charlotte Brontë, the eldest and the most

abiding genius of the three, was born at Thornton, between Haworth and Bradford, 1816; was at school at Roe Head, near Mirfield, and died at Haworth, 1855; Anne (Acton) and Emily (Ellis) having both gone before her. All the family except Anne are buried here, and there is a tablet to their memory in the church, together with Charlotte's signature in the register. The old church has, however, been pulled down, a sad act of vandalism, and a new one built. Nor, amongst the Haworth worthies, should be forgotten the Rev. W. Grimshaw, who, sometimes assisted by Wesley, evangelised the rough savages of the district, frequently compelling the unwilling to go to church by force of his horsewhip. The head of the valley and the termination of the railway are reached at

5 OXENHOPE STATION, where a populous village is springing up, dependent on worsted manufactories and stone quarrying. From here a fine moorland road runs over the hills and crosses Oxenhope Moor at a height of about 1400 ft. At 4m. from Oxenhope, it descends by Crimsworth Dean and finally into the Hebden valley, reaching at 6½m. Hebden Bridge (p. 56), whence the tourist may proceed E. to Halifax, or W. to Todmorden and Manchester.

Road Excursions.

XIX. ILKLEY TO BOLTON ABBEY AND SKIPTON.

There are two ways from Ilkley to Bolton: the one, usually taken by vehicles, on the S. bank of the Wharfe, through Addingham (the high road to Skipton); the other, by far the most beautiful, on the N. bank. The tourist crosses the Wharfe at Ilkley Bridge (a most lovely view, with Middleton Lodge immediately above) and turns to the l. through a field by the river side. The views of Rombald's Moor are very good, and the hydro-pathic establishments on its slopes are conspicuous features. Nearly opposite Addingham (2m.) is Nesfield, a picturesque little group of old fashioned houses. At 3m. the road winds round Langbar Moor, and some little way up the dell of Langbar Gill is a small waterfall called Black Force. On the other side of the valley is Farfield Hall (S. L. Lister). Farther on (rt.) is Howber Hill or Beamsley Beacon, with the pretty village of Beamsley underneath, and on the side of the glen of the Kex beck. Here (but

higher up the glen) is a hospital which has been restored, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by one of the Clifford family, for aged women. The lane now falls into the high road between Skipton and Harrogate. Turn to l. passing by Beamsley Hall (J. C. Lister), and cross the bridge over the Wharfe to the Devonshire Arms, a path close to which runs through the fields along the river side to Bolton Abbey, 5m. The views here are indeed most lovely. On both sides the river is fringed with woods, while at the head of the valley rises up Simon Seat, 1592 ft., and Barden Fell. Bolton Abbey, the ruins of which are so sweetly embowered in this seclusion, was built for Augustinian canons in the 12th century by William Fitz Duncan and his wife, Cecilia de Romillé. The establishment was not the first of its kind; for the original house had been founded thirty-three years before at Embsay, near Skipton (p. 87), by William de Meschines and his wife, also a Cecilia de Romillé. The tradition goes (though it is not supported by fact) that the "boy of Egremond," the son of the second Cecilia, was drowned in attempting to leap the Wharfe at a spot called the Strid, and that this was the reason why the first priory was moved. Although the abbey was frequently attacked and spoilt by the Scots, it had a prosperous career on the whole, and at the time of the dissolution it came by purchase into the possession of the Cliffords. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, whose noble hall is close by. The ruins themselves are of no great extent, and consist mainly of the church, the E. E. and Dec. nave of which has been restored and is now used for service (*choral service every Sunday*). The W. front (Perp.) was added by Prior Moyne, or Moon, in the 16th century, and his inscription and rebus are still to be seen on it, with the arms of the Cliffords and the sculpture of a pilgrim and dogs. The nave has but one aisle (N.), of Dec. date, at the end of which is the Mauleverer chapel, beneath which the ancient members of that family are said to have been always buried, standing upright. Underneath the windows of the S. wall is a singular passage, which led to the dormitory of the monks. The remainder of the church is in ruins and of Dec. date, and consists of the N. transept, in tolerably good keeping; of one wall of the S. transept, in which is the tombstone of Prior Wood, 1483; and the choir, lighted by

five windows, and containing an arcade of earlier date than the remainder of the choir. Very little remains of the conventual buildings, which lay, as usual, on the S. side. The principal portion is an arch which opened into the chapterhouse. To the N. of the church, and between it and the river, is the churchyard, where Wordsworth placed his traditional story of the White Doe of Rylstone (p. 105), which was always found here during service. Nearly opposite the church (W. front) is Bolton Hall (Duke of Devonshire), a substantial looking house, of which however the most interesting part is the centre, which formed the gateway of the Priory. While Wordsworth rendered the churchyard classic by his story of the white doe, Landseer has done the same by his celebrated picture of Bolton Hall. There are several interesting portraits in the interior, of the Cobham family, 1567, and of the Cliffords, by *Lely* and others. Opposite the abbey, the Wharfe is crossed by a series of stepping-stones, which, however, should not be attempted when the river is high.

For those who do not care to linger too long at the abbey, a charming excursion may be taken through the Bolton woods, the walks of which are free to pedestrians, though 1s. is charged for carriages driving through. Either side of the river may be followed by crossing the stones. The Wharfe runs through a ravine of the most romantic scenery, and about 1m. up (l. bank) is Bolton Park, the old deer forest of the Cliffords, when possessors of this property, full of fine oaks, and still tenanted by red deer. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up, on rt. bank, is the spot called the Strid, where the river roars and boils as it rushes past, hemmed in between the rocks. The width of the passage is such, that a good jumper might clear it; but it is a dangerous experiment, and it was in doing this, that the son of one of the founders of the abbey (traditionally) lost his life. Anyhow, the scene is one of rare beauty. The road now crosses the Barden beck and soon reaches Barden Tower, once the residence of Henry Clifford, called "the Shepherd Lord" (temp. Henry VII.). He died here, and the tower became ruinous, but was restored 1657 by Lady Anne Clifford, of Skipton Castle, as is recorded by the inscription over the gate. The tower is now incorporated with a farmhouse, and the principal interest attaches to the chapel, which has texts still

legible on the wall. The position of the tower, immediately opposite Barden Fell, is exceedingly fine. The Wharfe is here crossed by a bridge, and, a little above this, is joined by the Gill beck, on which is a small but pretty waterfall. Barden Tower is the farthest point of the excursion through Bolton woods, and the tourist should cross the river here and return along the opposite bank. Either from Barden Bridge or Bolton Park the ascent of Earl's Seat may be made. The glen that runs through the park is called the Valley of Desolation, and there are one or two waterfalls on the stream. About 1m. up this valley, a path runs l. through a depression in Barden Fell, and so on up to Simon Seat, 1592 ft., which is beyond Earl's Seat and the most lofty. There is a magnificent view from it, extending as far as the Cleveland Hills, and with the usual possibility of seeing York and Ripon cathedrals if the day be clear enough, which it rarely is.

The pedestrian to Skipton will have to retrace his footsteps to the Devonshire Arms, and take the turnpike road from Harrogate, which runs through an open elevated country, leaving Embsay to the rt., and passing under the Haw Bank and limestone quarries. The distance is about 6m.

Road Excursions.

XX. SKIPTON TO GRASSINGTON, CONISTON, KETTLEWELL, AND BUCKDEN.

A coach leaves the Devonshire Arms, Skipton, every morning, running through Grassington to Kettlewell and Buckden; but the road is so full of beauty, that the tourist is advised to walk the distance, Kettlewell being not more than 15m. from Skipton.

The road quits the town below the church, and ascends a steep hill or indeed succession of hills, occupying a depression between Flasby Fell on l. and Embsay Moor and Rylstone Fell on rt. On the highest point of the latter is the Norton Tower (alluded to by Wordsworth) erected by Richard Norton; and on the S. side of a deep ravine is the site of Clifford Tower. There was a feud between the Nortons and Cliffords on the matter of hunting deer, but the latter family won the day, and eventually became possessors of the Nortons' lands.

4m. RYLSTONE. There are very slight traces of the old manor house of the Nortons, who took a prominent part in the rebellion of 1569, with the view of rescuing Mary, Queen of Scots, who was then imprisoned at Tutbury. The failure of the plot cost the Nortons their property, and two of the family were beheaded. A pretty modern church occupies the place of the old chapel. It was from Rylstone that Wordsworth's "White Doe" travelled regularly to Bolton Abbey, and was always found in the churchyard during service (p. 102). The Norton episode is told at length in this poem.

5½m. CRACOE, a small hamlet situated at the foot of Burnsall Fell, 1661 ft.

6½m. Nearly 1m. rt. is the village of Linton, where there is a hospital for old women and, close to the river, a cotton mill. The scenery of the Wharfe between this and Coniston is exceedingly pretty, and especially at a spot called "the Gastrell," where the passage of the river is contracted between limestone rocks.

7½m. THRESHFIELD, soon after which the Wharfe is crossed, and the road ascends to

8½m. the little town of GRASSINGTON (*Inn, Devonshire Arms*), principally dependent on the lead mines which are found some 3m. or 4m. to the N. on Grassington Moor. There are also smelting works where the lead is occasionally smelted, but the yield is very uncertain, although some of the mines belonging to the Duke of Devonshire have produced large quantities. There is an old manor house close to the town; but otherwise there is nothing to see, or to detain the tourist, for Grassington does not even possess a church. The country immediately round about is bleak, but the road soon improves as it follows up the l. bank of the river, running through pretty woods. On the opposite bank is Netherside (Col. Neville), while the limestone ridges of Malham and Kilnsey Moors form very conspicuous features in the landscape.

11m. CONISTON, close to the river, which is here crossed by a bridge, although the tourist may continue on the same side, if he prefer. But it is prettiest on the rt. bank. The little church here is of Norm. date and details, and is believed to be the oldest in the Craven district. There is a most picturesque gully a little beyond the village, running up into the hills, and called Coniston Gill Hole.

11½m. **KILNSEY** (*Inn, Tennant Arms*), a few houses ensconced immediately under the splendid limestone mass called Kilnsey Crag, one of the finest bits of the district. In the hamlet are the remains of an old mansion, now forming part of some farm buildings. It is a fine walk from Kilnsey over the Kilnsey Moor to Gordale Scar (p. 90), the mountain road up to the top of the hill forming a series of steps in the limestone, which have a most peculiar effect. The views of Wharfedale are very beautiful, especially towards sunset, when the purple hues of the Whernside come out with wonderful depth.

12½m. The road crosses the Skirfare stream, and a road on l. runs up the valley of Littondale (N.W.) to the little remote village of Arncliffe, 3m. A very characteristic limestone dale it is, well worth exploring. Higher up above the road between Kilnsey and Arncliffe (*inquire at the former place*) is Dowkabottom Cave, explored in 1850 by Mr. Jackson, of Settle, and Mr. Denny, of Leeds, who found on and underneath the stalagmite floor animal bones, of wolf, dog, fox, red deer, etc., and three skeletons, and fragments of weapons and ornaments, together with coins, all supposed to be of the late Brito-Roman period; some of the bone ornaments, however, were earlier than this. The roofs of the two chambers of the cave are covered with stalactites. Arncliffe church, close to the rt. bank of the Skirfare, is of the period of the 15th century, but has been restored. In the tower, which is the oldest part, is an inscribed bell of very early date.

2m. Higher up the dale is the hamlet of Litton, girt in on the S. by Fountain Fell (2048 ft.) so called because the monks of Fountains Abbey owned this and an enormous district in the neighbourhood, and were used to pasture their flocks here in the summer. On the N. of Litton, a pretty little stream, called the Crystal beck, flows from the Kirkgill Moor, which separates Littondale from Langstrothdale.

2½m. from Litton, at the head of the dale, is Halton Gill, the last trace of civilization, immediately under Pen-y-ghent (2231 ft.), which the pedestrian may ascend from here and cross over into Ribblesdale.

Continuing up Wharfedale, 3½m. above Kilnsey, on the l. bank of the river, is

15m. **KETTLEWELL** (*Inns: Racehorse, Tennant Arms*), a quaint little village, which boasts of being the most an-

cient settlement in the valley. The church was rebuilt in 1820, and replaced a very old Norm. building, founded by the family of De Arcubus. A good deal of lead mining is carried on in the neighbourhood. Kettlewell is finely situated in the very heart of the limestone hills: on the E., the Great Whernside, 2241 ft., across which the adventurous tourist may make his way into Nidderdale (p. 78); on the W., the ridge of Old Cote Moor, separating Wharfedale from Littondale; on the N., the Buckden Pikes (2304 ft.). There are splendid views on the road, which runs over the pass between Buckden Pikes and Great Whernside into Coverdale, passing at the head some early intrenchments. This is the road from whence, about 6m. or 7m. down the dale, the track branches off, rt., over the Little Whernside to Middlesmoor and Lofthouse in Nidderdale. 2m. higher up Wharfedale and above Kettlewell is, 17m., STARBOTTON, a little mining village of stone houses, most characteristic of the district. At

19m. BUCKDEN (*a small inn*), situated immediately under Buckden Pikes, the Wharfe suddenly turns away, flowing in from the W. down Langstrothdale. The tourist may proceed N., crossing a pass (1376 ft.) between the Pikes (rt.) and Kidstone Fell (l.), to enter Bishopdale, a beautiful straight valley opening into Wensleydale at Aysgarth (14m. from Kettlewell). Near the top of the pass (2½m. from Buckden) a road on l. branches off across Kidstone Fell and Stake Moss, and descends into Raydale at Stalling Busk, thence to Seamer Water and Bainbridge in Wensleydale. All these latter places are in the North Riding.

Following the course of the Wharfe, 1m. above Buckden is Kirkgill or Hubberholme, the church of Langstrothdale, which the pedestrian has now entered. St. Michael's Chapel, as it is called, is in some parts of early Norm. date, though the rood loft is only of 16th century. It is an interesting fact, that the dialect of this dale, in the very heart of the Yorkshire mountains, should agree more than any dialect in England with that which is to be found in Chaucer. At Deepdale, 3m. above Hubberholme, the limestone gives place to the millstone grit, and the scenery becomes changed accordingly. 1½m. higher up, at Beckermunds, the Wharfe first takes its name, two streams uniting here, the Greenfield beck

and the Oughtershaw beck. The latter, as the most considerable, may be looked upon as the Wharfe, which rises under Camfell, 1665 ft., not a quarter of a mile from the Cam beck, which flows in the other direction into Ribblesdale.

Road Excursions.

XXI. SKIPTON TO BURNSALL, HEBDEN, AND PATELEY BRIDGE.

The road from Skipton branches off from the Bolton Abbey road a little outside the town, and runs to the village of Embsay, 2m. (p. 87), keeping the Haw Bank to rt. The church is some little distance to N. of the village. Then, passing through Eastby, it crosses Halton Moor (1170 ft.), a fine broken district, on the N. slope of which it crosses the Barden beck, and descends to the deep valley of the Wharfe at Barden Tower, 5m. (p. 103.) From hence, by crossing Barden Bridge, the traveller may take either side the river to Burnsall, the one on the E. bank passing through Appletreewick. Should he wish to proceed direct to Pateley Bridge, there is a road hence over the moors, skirting the N.W. side of Simon Seat, and affording some very fine views, while in a glen close by is the Trowler's Gill, a most romantic bit of rocky pass.

8m. BURNSALL is situated on the rt. bank of the Wharfe, not far above where it is joined at Hartlington by the river Dibb, flowing through a wild ravine worth visiting. The Perp. church (restored 1859) was originally repaired by Sir Wm. Craven, Lord Mayor of London, 1612, who rose to this rank from being a carrier in Appletreewick. His son was still more fortunate, for after fighting with distinction in the Low Countries, he married the Queen of Bohemia, sister of Charles I., and was eventually created Earl of Craven by Charles II. Burnsall is singular ecclesiastically for being divided into "medieties," which involves two rectors and two parsonages. The river is now crossed (the road on the rt. bank leading to Linton), and soon afterwards the Hebden beck.

9½m. HEBDEN, where the Grassington and Pateley Bridge road is joined. The village and church are pretty, but contain no object of interest. On the high moors to the N. are the lead mines and smelting works

11m. DIBBLES BRIDGE, beneath which the river Dibb flows in a deep glen. On the moor on l. are the reservoirs lately made to supply Bradford with water. At about 15m. (from Skipton) the pedestrian, after crossing Craven Moor, enters Bewerley, leaving to rt. the Greenhow lead mines, which are of considerable antiquity, and the Stump Cross cavern, rich in stalactites. There is a rather large population at Bewerley, with a pretty modern church. The road now descends, with occasional views up Nidderdale, by a succession of steep hills to

18m. PATELEY BRIDGE (p. 76).

Road Excursions.

XXII. LONG PRESTON TO GISBURN, SAWLEY, AND CLITHEROE.

By this route the tourist can visit the very pretty district of Ribblesdale, quitting Long Preston station on the Midland line (p. 91). A railway now runs through the district, uniting the Midland with the L.Y.R. at Clitheroe. The road runs due S., passing, 2m. l., Hellifield Peel (John Hamerton), a little beyond which it joins company with the Ribble, and keeps along its l. bank for a considerable distance, though on somewhat high ground above the valley. On the opposite side is Halton Place (E. C. Yorke). Pen-y-ghent forms a feature in the landscape to the N. At 6½m., where the road crosses the Stock beck, the scenery is very picturesque. This stream flows from near Barnoldswick, and joins the Ribble near here, both running through deep dells.

7m. GISBURN (*Inn, Ribblesdale Arms; there is a station here*) is a pretty, old-world village, the inn itself being of the date of the 17th century. The church (Perp.) has some stained glass, and the churchyard is wooded with sycamore trees. Between the village and the river is Gisburn Park (Lord Ribblesdale), the grounds of which overhang the Ribble and the Stock beck. In the house are some portraits by Reynolds, Van Dyck, Lawrence, and others; but the chief interest is in the wooded glades of the park, which was formerly celebrated, like Chillingham, for its breed of white hornless cattle, almost wild; they have however disappeared nearly twenty years ago. It is rather over 3½m. to Sawley by the main road, but a

pleasant divergence can be made to Bolton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W., crossing the Ribble at the mill on the river side of the park, and thence through a prettily wooded country. Bolton by Bolland, as it is called in full, has a fine Perp. church, built by Sir Ralph Pudsay, of Bolton Hall, whose marble monument represents himself, his three wives, and his twenty-five children, temp. Henry VI. The font too is ornamented with the armorial bearings of the Pudseys, and an inscribed brass. In the chapel is a brass of Henry Pudsay, together with some mons. to the Littledale family. Bolton Hall (C. B. Wright), like Gisburn, is placed at the angle of the Ribble and the Tosside beck, which here flows in from the N. It is not only situated in the midst of charming scenery, but it has great historic interest, as being for many months the place of concealment of Henry VI., after the battle of Hexham, by Sir Ralph Pudsay, who was a Lancastrian and devoted to the cause of the king. The "king's room" is still shown, and over it is one called "paradise." The king was unfortunately tracked during an excursion down the river, and caught at Waddington Hall, below Clitheroe. The scenery of the Ribble all about Bolton Park is very beautiful, especially at Pudsay's Leap, a rock from which one of this family leapt on horseback when pursued, he having been "wanted," for coining with lead found on his own property. The Ribble here, and as far as Clitheroe, flows through a limestone district. For those who have time, the scenery up the Tosside beck is exceedingly pretty, and the walk to Settle through this little known part of the Riding is by no means uninteresting.

From Gisburn the rly. may be taken to Chatburn, passing RIMINGTON STATION, but the tourist should by all means visit

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SAWLEY. A little N. of the road are the remains, though scanty, of Sawley Abbey, a Cistercian establishment founded by Wm. de Percy, 1147. It was never a very flourishing community, and the monks complained sadly of the hospitality that they were so often bound to give, on account of the nearness to the high road. They were also extremely envious of Whalley Abbey, a few miles lower down in Lancashire, and altogether showed themselves a grumbling, carping set. Even the abbots could not keep out of rebellion, for the last was hanged at Lancaster for taking an

active part in the Pilgrimage of Grace rebellion, 1537. Little more than the foundations and a few walls exist, proving that the original church was, like many Cistercian churches, without aisles, and also that the transept was longer than the whole length of the church put together. Attached to the E. of each transept were three chapels, and on the N. of the nave are foundations of an aisle of much later date than the rest of the church. The transept chapels contain some tombstones, one of them being the mon. of Sir Robert de Clyderhow, parson of Wigan (the term "Sir" in those days was equivalent to "Rev."), and in the transept is that of Prior William of Remington (14th century). Notice also the pavement in the middle chapel of each transept. It has been already stated that the original church was aisleless, but subsequent alterations added a later aisle to the N. of the nave, and also a Perp. choir which had aisles. The conventual buildings were, as usual, to the S.; the chapterhouse may be traced on the S. of the transept, and adjoining it were the cloister and the refectory. The nave of the old church was however so short, that it necessitated a rather different arrangement as to the position of these buildings from that which usually prevailed. The abbot's house was probably represented by a building of considerably later date on the W. side of the cloister. A gatehouse, which entered the abbey precincts on the N., also remains, together with the monastic granary and mill, but the southern gatehouse has disappeared. The archæologist is much indebted to Lord de Grey, who caused excavations to be carried on, and all the foundations of the abbey to be clearly defined.

A little beyond Sawley, at the Ings beck, the tourist enters Lancashire, and arrives at

12m. CHATBURN STATION. There are large limestone quarries and limeworks here, and a little to the l. is Downham (R. Assheton), a very pretty park at the foot of Pendle Hill, the bulky mass of which has been a conspicuous feature in the S. for some distance.

14m. CLITHEROE STATION (*Hotel, Swan*). The things to be seen in this brisk little Lancashire town are the Castle of the Honour of Clitheroe, incorporated with a modern house, the church, the grammar school, and the view from Pendle Hill, 1831 ft., the ascent of which may be completed in 4m.

Road Excursions.

XXIII. CLITHEROE TO WHITEWELL, SLAIDBURN AND CLAPHAM JUNCTION.

This route lies in a wild, out of the way, hill country, through a part of the old forest of Bowland or Bolland, an elevated limestone district, the old trees of which were for the most part primeval, and are now only occasionally found imbedded in peat bog. Quitting Clitheroe, the road crosses (1m.) the Ribble near Lowmoor, where are some cotton and print works.

2½m. Bashall Old Hall, on the Bashall brook, now a farmhouse, but formerly the residence of the Talbots and others, bearing many signs of its original importance. About 1½m. N. is Waddington Hall, where the unfortunate Henry VI. was captured during his residence at Bolton Park (p. 110). Conspicuous on l. is Stonyhurst Roman Catholic College, beautifully situated amidst woods on the eastern side of Longridge Fell, and overlooking the banks of the river Hodder.

5m. rt. Browsholme (pronounced Brooslem) Hall (T. G. Parker), an interesting old mansion of the date of Henry VII. There are some curious antiquarian relics preserved here, in connection with the old forest laws of the district.

At 6m. the road on rt. is given to Slaidburn, but the tourist will find it to his account to make a little extension of his walk of about 2m. to Whitewell, where is a comfortable inn. As the road winds round the limestone knoll called the Laund, a beautiful view opens up of the valley of the Hodder, with the church and river below, while, higher up, the vale is dotted with white farmhouses. Very good fishing can be had in the Hodder. From Whitewell a road can be taken over the Bolland fells, very wild and bleak, to Lancaster.

At 8½m. the Slaidburn road descends from the high ground into the valley of the Hodder, which is crossed at (9m.) Newton. 10½m. it then winds between two picturesque limestone hills, called the Blue Butts and the Clerk Rocks, and soon reaches

SLAIDBURN, a sequestered village, prettily situated on rt. bank of the Hodder, where it is joined by the Crousdale brook. The remainder of the walk (between 9m. and 10m.) to Clapham junction is exceedingly wild, the road

passing over the bleakest spots of the Bowland Forest. At 3m. (the Hare Clough beck) a road on l. is given off to Lunedale, and on rt. to Bolton. Follow the beck down and cross the Hodder at Lock Bridge. The road then ascends and crosses Pike Side, Crutchener Fell, and Bolland Knots, 1379 ft. It then descends, keeping Burn Moor on l. Ingleborough and Moughton Fell are conspicuous on the N., and presently the tourist sights the Wenning valley, and reaches

CLAPHAM JUNCTION (*Inn, Flying Horse Shoe*).

Road Excursions.

XXIV. CLAPHAM TO INGLEBOROUGH CAVE, ALUM POT, SELSIDE AND HORTON.

Clapham Junction is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village of Clapham (*New Inn*), a charming little spot, situated on either side the Clapham beck, which intersects it and is crossed by two bridges, one near the inn, the other higher up at the church. The position of the latter building, at the entrance of the glen, is extremely beautiful. Just above it are the grounds of Ingleborough Hall, the seat of the Farrer family, through which visitors are kindly permitted to walk, by arrangement with the guides, to the cave. Nature has done much for these grounds, and landscape gardening in excellent taste has also contributed its share. There is a considerable lake of about eight acres. From thence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Clapdale glen (and an exquisite one it is) to

INGLEBOROUGH CAVE (*for each single visitor the fee is 2s. 6d., but a reduction is made for a party*), one of the finest of the many Yorkshire caves. It is doubtful whether the whole of this vast series of limestone chambers has been thoroughly explored, but at the present time it extends to nearly 1000 yards. The greater part of the discoveries were made in 1837, when a stalagmite wall was pierced, giving access to a large area behind. The two divisions of the Old and New cave are very different in their effects, the former abounding in brown, and the New cave, in white stalactites and stalagmites of huge dimensions. The points to which the tourist's attention are principally directed are the Vestibule or Eldon Hall, the Pillar Hall (the finest stalactites), the

Abyss, the Jockey's Cap (a specially large stalagmite, which, it is calculated, has taken 265 years in its growth), the Belfry, the Ring of Bells, the Giant's Hall, etc. Apart from the resemblances which guides are in the habit of naming according to their fancy, Ingleborough Cave certainly contains the most fantastic and beautiful series of nature's forming. It is said that there are inhabitants of the cave, in the shape of white rats and freshwater crustacea in the stream.

There are a few objects of interest in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ingleborough Cave, viz. Clapdale Hall, an ancient farmhouse which was formerly the mansion of the Claphams; Trow Gill, a remarkable opening in the limestone, with lofty perpendicular walls; and, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. higher up on the mountain, Gaping Ghyll Hole, a circular "pot" or opening, resembling an irregular pit shaft. The depth is unknown, though it has been plumbed to 340 ft.; a beck flowing from Ingleborough falls into it with great effect, particularly in rainy weather, and is doubtless the same stream as the Clapham beck in its early course. There is another "pot" higher up on the mountain. From here the head of the dale at Clapham Bottom must be crossed, so as to join the Green Lane, which runs up the eastern side of the dale from Clapham. There are splendid views of Ingleborough and Simon Fell on l. After about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of ascent the tourist looks over Crummack Dale, and at the head of this crosses Sulber Nick, a most extraordinary plateau of mountain limestone, which appears on the surface in furrows, and extends for a considerable distance over Moughton Scar. The only parallel to this is the Malham Tings at the head of Gordale Scar (p. 90), though the large area over which this phenomenon is seen is far greater than that on the Malham hills. Crummack Dale ends here in an amphitheatre of limestone, a very impressive view. To the N.E. rises Pen-y-ghent, while Ingleborough and Simon Fell keep guard on the W. A walk of about 2 m. across the moor brings the pedestrian to Alum or Helln Pot, on the E. side of Simon Fell and 1 m. above Selside, a wide aperture in the mountain with a shaft of some 300 ft. in depth. A wall has been built round this formidable fissure to prevent the cattle falling in, and of late years a convenient bridge has been thrown across, by which the

visitor can look down without fear. Helln Pot (not so called on account of its resemblance to the lower regions) has been descended three times, viz. 1847, -48, and -72.) The stream that flows into it may be traced from the Long Churn and the Diccan Pot, two openings about 1500 yards W. on the hill side, but the Helln Pot itself cannot be explored without a formidable array of special tackle. From the Pot a small stream descends to the Ribble, which it joins near Selside, a little hamlet by the side of the Midland Railway, which here runs through a succession of rather dreary moors. From hence it is about 3m. to Horton Station, on the Settle and Carlisle section of the Midland line, which is distant from Settle 6m. Except for its pretty situation, there is nothing to detain the tourist at Horton. The church, however, has a Trans. Norm. arcade and a little stained glass. There is also a grammar school of ancient foundation.

Road Excursions.

XXV. SETTLE TO STAINFORTH, PEN-Y-GHENT, ARNCLIFFE, AND KETTLEWELL.

By this excursion the pedestrian can see most part of the heads of Ribblesdale and Wharfedale. The road runs due N., by the side of the Midland Railway, passing 1m. Langcliffe village and Hall (T. Christie). Here is given off (rt.) the path up the hillside to the Victoria Cave (p. 92). There is a very good view across the river a little past Langcliffe, facing Stackhouse, under the Giggleswick Scars. 2m. rt. are large quarries.

2½m. GREAT STAINFORTH, a pretty village with a Perp. church, at the junction of the Ribble with the Cowside beck. The visitor will find a waterfall below the bridge of the Ribble, and a second up the Catrigg beck, which is a small tributary of the Cowside beck. About 1½m. above Stainforth, there is a remarkably beautiful view, overlooking the Ribble and the railway, which crosses it once or twice. Moughton Scar, with its limestone quarries, is a fine and conspicuous object on l., while at the head of the valley are Ingleborough and Simon Fell. There are several ways up Pen-y-ghent, one by Stainforth, Goat Lane and Silverdale to Dale Head, where the pedestrian is at once landed on the shoulder of the mountain; another from Helwith Bridge, where a

road on l. is given off to Clapham *via* Austwick, and on rt. up Long Lane, by which the tourist, should he not wish to ascend Pen-y-ghent, can proceed to Litton Dale and Arncliffe. The most interesting route however is that directly from Horton, for by it the pedestrian can visit some curious "pots" in the limestone. There are three on this side of the mountain, of which the largest is Hull Pot, a great hollow with precipitous walls, into which a stream flows from the Hull beck through a swallow-hole. Hunt Pot is a smaller one, a little lower down. There is also very picturesque bit, a combination of "scar" and "pot," at Dovecote Scar on the side of the mountain nearer Settle, together with one at Brackenbottom Scar, between this and the Hull Pot. Although nearly the whole of the neighbourhood consists geologically of the carboniferous limestone, there is opposite, at Moughton Fell, a singular band of Upper Silurian rocks on which the limestone lies above unconformably.

Pen-y-ghent, 2231ft., is about 150 ft. lower than Ingleborough, and 360 ft. lower than Micklefell, in the North Riding. It is a fine mass of mountain limestone, capped with millstone grit; but although a very conspicuous feature in all the landscapes of the neighbourhood, it is not the best for a view, as it is rather shut in by other hills. Still the look-out is very fine, embracing Whernside on the E., Langstrothdale and Wharfedale on the N., with Wensleydale beyond, Ingleborough and Simon Fell W., and Pendle Hill and Ribblesdale S. Immediately beneath it on the E. side is Littondale and Arncliffe. The descent is steep, but there is no difficulty about it. The pedestrian should make for the road that crosses the shoulder of the mountain from Dale End, and strike it at the spot called the Giant's Grave. From hence there are two paths running above and on either side the Hesleden beck, the one on l. descending into the dale high up at Halton Gill, the other (rt.) at Litton (p. 106). From thence it is 2m. to Arncliffe, and 2m. across Hawkswick moor and Middlesmoor to Kettlewell.

Road Excursions.

XXVI. INGLETON TO INGLEBOROUGH AND CHAPEL-LE-DALF.

One of the most beautiful excursions in Yorkshire, and full of interest. The ascent of Ingleborough may be

made with ease from many spots, the most usual being that from Clapham, past the cave and the Gaping Ghyll Hole. Ingleton (p. 95) is perhaps a little nearer, and a road runs by Crina Bottom just under the White Scars, from whence a sharp climb brings the visitor to the summit. Another way is, by diverging at Fell End, and proceeding up the course of the stream called Jenkin beck, on which is the pretty waterfall of Easegill Force. Ingleborough is really a long ridge of mountain, with three distinct heads, viz. Ingleborough, 2373 ft., Simon Fell, 2088 ft., and Park Fell ending it on the N. The ascent is very steep, but there is no difficulty, care being taken to avoid bogs. The view is magnificent in all directions, extending W. to St. George's Channel and the long line of coast about Morecambe; while N.W. the Lake mountains and Cumbrian ranges are well seen. Like Pen-y-ghent, its limestone is capped with millstone grit. Arrived at the top, the tourist is surprised to find such an extensive level surface, an area which, archæologically speaking, is of very great interest, for, scattered about on it, are the traces of some nineteen or twenty hut dwellings of very early date, and of a wall surrounding them. The geologist too will find an equal interest in the still earlier operations of the glacial epoch, by which the hill sides have been striated and scratched in a most unmistakable manner. The descent can be made in a slanting direction due N. to the head of Chapel-le-Dale. It is a fine excursion of 4m. from Ingleton to Chapel, the Doe or Dale beck running through the glen, which is bordered on either side by limestone rocks, the Raven Scar on the E., and the Twistleton Scars on W. There is an especially good view northward, from the Storrs, where the dale commences, of Lunesdale to beyond Kirkby Lonsdale, with the river Lune, Morecambe Bay and the Lancaster Fells from Bowland Forest to the W.; on l. is Scales Moor and Whernside, 2404 ft., while, filling up the head of the dale is Blea Moor, 1753 ft. The course of the beck, as high as Beez'ey's Falls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is also very picturesque, and near the chapel it has an underground course from Weathercote Cave, issuing forth at a spot called God's Bridge. At the head of the dale, between the road and the beck, is the little sequestered chapel, with the vicarage. It has been very prettily restored in 1869. A little above it, is the farmhouse made classic by Southey,

as the residence of the Dove family in the "Doctor," in which book the scenery of this quiet and beautiful spot is described with great fidelity. The tourist is now in the heart of the cave district, and can visit any number of "pots" and holes. The nearest to the chapel (a little N.) is Hurtlepot, a vertical opening of about 60 ft., from whence the path descends rapidly to a deep pool. Gingle-pot is somewhat similar, and 54 ft. deep. In rainy weather the scene is very fine, the water rushing up with great force and with a loud noise, from whence its name. The chief attraction, however, is Weathercote Cave (*key at first gate beyond the chapel; admission 1s.*), the entrance to which is exceedingly wild and peculiar. The cave, which properly speaking, is not a cave, has two openings, separated by a natural bridge, and is entered by a flight of steps; at the bottom is the cataract, the water of which emerges from a tunnel in the rock, 33 ft. below the surface, and plunges downwards in an exquisitely beautiful fall of 75 ft. At the bottom, it disappears amongst the pebbles, to issue forth again as the Dale beck. On sunshiny days, a lovely rainbow is seen in the morning hanging over the fall. "Mahomet's Coffin" is a mass of curiously suspended rock, a little below the fall. The dimensions of the larger of the two openings are 102 ft., and of the lesser one 46 ft.

The Douk Cave is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., on the side of the mountain. Like Weathercote, it is divided into two, of which the Little Douk is the most interesting, being exceedingly lofty and abounding in stalactites. It is, however, somewhat inaccessible, from the quantity of water found in it. By following up the beck due N., from where it is last seen above Weathercote, the explorer will come to Gatekirk Cave, which also has a good cascade in it. It is about 80 yds. long, but it is supposed not to have been as yet fully explored. From this point Whernside may be ascended (though it must not be confounded with Great Whernside near Kettlewell). It is a long range of mountain, 2414 ft., commanding views into Dent Dale and the valley of the Dee N. and N.W., into Widdale running into Wensleydale on the N.E., and Chapel-le-Dale on the S., together with all the N. and W. Yorkshire mountains. Not far from Gatekirk, on the ascent, is the farmhouse of Brunscar, and, behind it, another cave containing very beautiful stalactites,

with a succession of grottoes with their accompaniment of waterfalls. Should the tourist however not take this course, he may cut across the moor and rejoin the road from Chapel, and proceed to RIBBLEHEAD STATION on the Midland Railway, about 2m. The road itself proceeds to Hawes, and there is a little inn beyond the station called the Gearstones.

Road Excursions.

XXVII. INGLETON TO KINGSDALE, DENT AND SEDBERGH.

The most picturesque route for reaching Kingsdale is to follow up the Kingsdale beck, that runs close to Ingleton station, by which, in spite of some rough walking, the tourist will meet with some charming scenery. Between Ingleton and Ravenswray, the chief points are: the Creeping-steads, a limestone passage, with no outlet but by the river, which is here called Swilla Bottom, the rocks reaching a height of 200 ft.; Pecca Slate Quarry Falls; Thornton Force, near which, l., is Thornton village and church (Norm.) together with an old manor house; and Ravenswray, where Kingsdale proper begins. The dale is similar, in its formation and its scar-bounded sides, to Chapel Dale. At 3m. from Ingleton, on the W. slope of the Gragraeth mountain, and in a line with the farmhouse of Braidey-garth, are Rowting and Gingle-pot caves, two deep vertical openings. Rowting has been explored to the depth of 610 ft., and Gingle-pot to 760 ft. Hunt's Cross is a fine limestone rock, worth ascending for the view. 4m. (from Ingleton) is Yordas Cave (*send letter to Mrs. Whittingdale, West House, Benthams, who will furnish a guide*). This is one of the best of the Yorkshire caves and is rich in stalactites, which when lighted up are very beautiful. A little above Yordas, the tourist arrives at the head of the dale and ascends a steep watershed of about 1700 ft., between Whernside, rt., and Dent Crag (2250 ft.) l. On the N. side opens out a view of the Dee valley or Dent Dale, on the other side of which is Rise Hill, 1825 ft. The road runs on the l. bank of the Deepdale beck, and arrives at (10m. from Ingleton) the village of Dent. The valley, which is celebrated for its black marble, is very pretty, though not equal in romantic wildness to any of the dales which the visitor has lately traversed. Dent was the birth-

place of Professor Sedgwick, the geologist, who in his early days here, and whilst at school at Sedbergh, imbibed the love for the science in which he was so famous. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. lower down is the village of Gawthrop, from whence a road on either side the Dee can be taken to Sedbergh (p. 95).

Road Excursions.

XXVIII. SEDBERGH TO GARSDALE AND HAWES.

This road takes the pedestrian through some pretty glen scenery, though not of very high order. Soon after quitting Sedbergh, the Rawthay valley is exchanged for that of the Clough river, which flows through the quiet and pastoral valley of Garsdale, bounded on the N. by Baugh Fell (2216 ft.) and on the S. by Risehill or Rysell (1825). Looking back towards Sedbergh, is a good view of the broken hills called "the Crook of Lune." 5m. is the chapel of St. John, Garsdale, a pretty modern building. 9m. the Midland Railway is crossed at Hawes Junction station, on its way between Settle and Kirkby Stephen, and a road is given off rt., to the latter town, passing under the rugged declivities of Wild Boar Fell and Hell Gill, in which the Ure takes its rise. At this point the North Riding is entered, and, descending the valley of the Ure, the tourist in about 4m. reaches Hawes (*Hand-book to North Riding*). (*Hotel, White Hart.*)

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General Manager.

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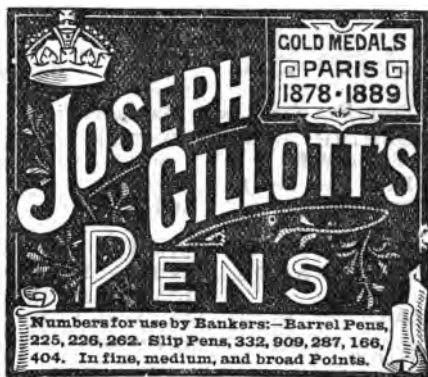
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